

Youth Arrested In Shootings At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 10 (Special)—Sheriff's deputies today arrested a 16-year-old Negro youth for the shooting of a Negro mother and her young son in a robbery here last night.

Taken into custody shortly after he stepped off a bus from Auburn at noon was Daniel Webster Anderson of Tuskegee. He was held on charges of assault with intent to murder in the shooting of Mrs. John Astor Hatch and her son, John Emmett Hatch, 5.

The boy was listed in critical condition tonight at John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital. The mother's condition was good, hospital aides reported.

Sheriff Preston Hornsby said Anderson admitted the shooting at the Hatch home last night and had been positively identified by the woman as her assailant.

Hornsby said the youth went to the Hatch home yesterday and with a knife took \$5 from the woman. He then ransacked the house and found a .45 caliber pistol. Returning to the kitchen where Mrs. Hatch and her son were, Anderson shot both once with the pistol.

The sheriff said the Negro also admitted a burglary here earlier yesterday in which a pair of gloves, a knife and a wallet were stolen.

Anderson was released May 30, 1957, from the Alabama Industrial School at Mt. Meigs after a year and 11 months, the sheriff said.

8,277 Youths Tried In '57

Juvenile courts in Alabama disposed of 8,277 cases last year, 5,347 involving delinquency and the remainder dependency and neglect.

This was 357 more children's cases than the number handled by the courts the previous year, Pensions and Security Commissioner J. S. Snoddy reported.

The State Pensions and Security Department is charged with responsibility under the law for gathering information on juvenile offenders.

Snoddy said about three-fourths of the juvenile cases last year were in the state's three largest counties, Jefferson, Montgomery and Mobile.

Boys outnumbered girls 3-1 in delinquency cases.

Oakland Police Break Up Race Baiting Negro Juvenile Gang

Oakland juvenile officers announced that they had broken up the "Golden Rams" a Negro juvenile gang whose members boasted they got together for the specific purpose of attacking Caucasians.

In custody were four boys and four girls ranging in age from 14 to 17. All it was said had embarked on a vendetta because one of their friends had been beaten by white boys.

MEMBER OF GANG

An added irritant, one of the gang said, was the killing Saturday of Ernest Brown, 19, by Oliver Brown, 32, an off duty police officer. Brown shot the youth through the head after he was clashed on the face with a knife.

Shaw, who the gang members referred to as "Peppernut" was a member of the Golden Rams.

A 14-year-old girl did most of the talking for the gang, under questioning by juvenile officers. She said the group was organized only recently and had already beaten seven boys and men. Most of the attacks occurred in this vicinity of Apgar and Grove Streets.

FIGHT PLANNED

The gang was rounded up, she said, just as plans were being made for a big game fight with a white group. It was to be held sometime next week in Mosswood Park, a playground at Broadway and McArthur Blvd.

Capt. Jack Sturm, head of the juvenile bureau, said three of the gang members were arrested Saturday — two for being drunk and the third on a battery charge.

The others were picked up by Patrolman George Hazen after they allegedly converged on a 14-year-old white girl, who was sitting in a parked car at Grove St.

and McArthur Blvd., and slapped her.

She reported it to Hazen, and he collared four girls and a boy a few blocks away.

2nd School Fire Is Laid To Unpromoted Pupil

By Connie Feeley
Staff Reporter

A 13-year-old boy set fire to Stevens Elementary School yesterday because he was peeved at his teacher for keeping him back a grade, police reported.

The fire, which caused an estimated \$3000 damages to four rooms, was the second within two days at the 12-room, three-story building at 21st and K sts. nw.

On Thursday, two boys, ages 9 and 10, set fire to three rooms because, police said, one of them had been punished for chewing bubble gum in class.

Total damage from both fires amounted to about \$8000. When the school opens Monday, 106 children will have to be shifted to undamaged already-occupied classrooms. There are 392 pupils in the school.

Det. Clarence W. Knotts, of Precinct No. 3, said the 13-year-old boy, a member of the school's Student Council, "got the idea from yesterday's fire. He had been teed off at his teacher for keeping him back last year."

Washington, D.C.
Fire Teacher's Papers

Det. Knotts said the youngster, a sixth grader, admitted he brought matches from home about 8:30 a. m., went to Room 17, his room, and set fire to papers in the teacher's desk drawer.

He then ignited some papers on the shelves of the adjoining cloakroom and went across the hall to Room 16 where he set fire to papers in a cloakroom closet, Det. Knotts said. Both cloakrooms were burnt out, and the two classrooms were damaged by smoke and water.

After setting the fires, Det. Knotts said, the boy went downstairs and began straightening out a supply of milk cartons in a converted lunchroom. He was there when another student discovered the blaze and firemen were called.

A District electrician, J. C. Huppman, who was doing repair work on damages from the previous day's fires, had noticed the boy running through the halls suspiciously and pointed him out to police.

"He's Terrifically Sorry"

Principal Norman S. Anthony talked to the boy after police questioned him.

"He said he's terrifically sorry," Anthony said. "I believe that. He seemed a little confused. He told me he didn't have any real good reason for doing it, except some of the kids said yesterday they wished the school would burn down. So he tried it."

Anthony said the boy is one of three children of a middle-income family. His parents are active in the P.T.A. He was held back in the fifth grade at another school and in the sixth grade at Stevens because of failing grades.

His parents have tried to help him, and this year his work was improving. As a member of the Student Council, he came to school regularly before the 9 a. m. opening hour to help patrol the halls and ring the school bell. He set up the free-milk program at the school this year and had charge of the milk supply.

He was charged with arson and sent to the Receiving Home for Children pending a Juvenile Court hearing.

Delinquency Constitution Reported in Big Increase

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Senate subcommittee reported Monday a major increase in juvenile delinquency and recommended corrective measures. The judiciary subcommittee to investigate juvenile delinquency estimated 1,800,000 juveniles came to the attention of police in 1956, the last year for which figures were available.

Juvenile courts heard 520,000 delinquency cases during 1956. The total was a 21 per cent increase over 1955, the largest yearly increase in the last eight years covered by the study.

END IN COURT

During 1956, the report said, 2.2 per cent of all boys and girls who were between the ages of 10 and 17 ended up in court.

The subcommittee said if the delinquency trend continues at the same rate it has since 1948, its previous prediction that about a million children will appear before the courts in 1965 still stands.

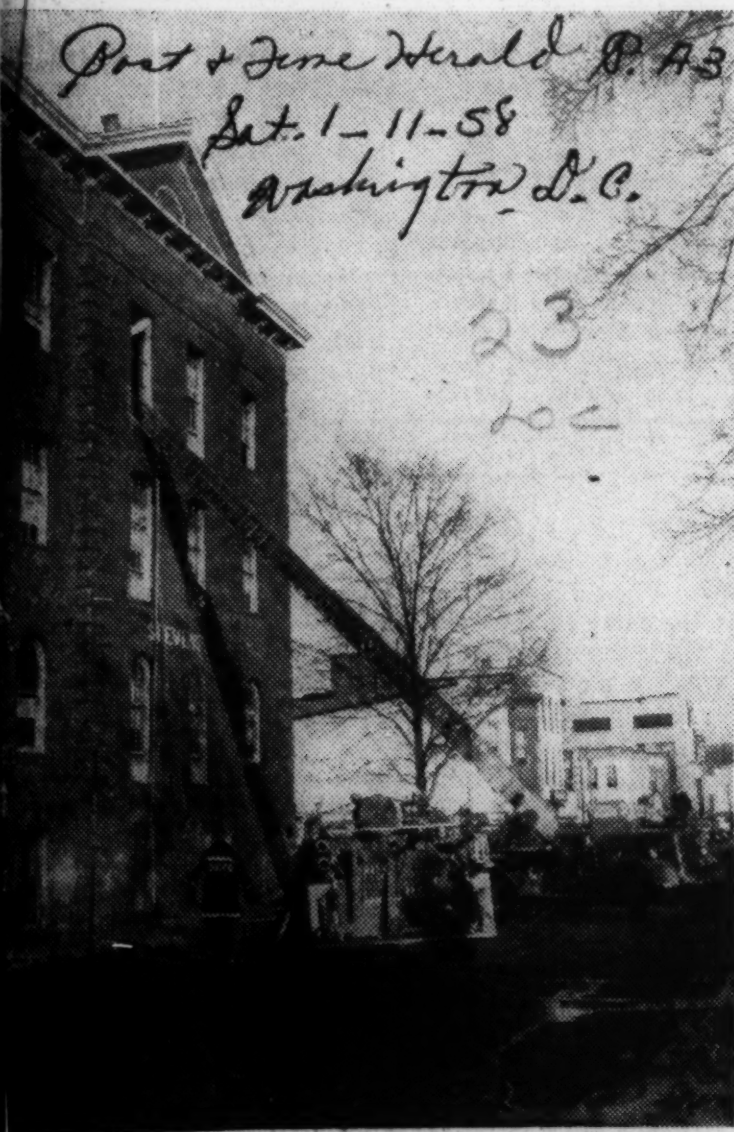
As in previous years, the report said, the 1956 increase was at a much greater rate in rural

areas than in towns and cities. The ratio of five boy delinquents to every girl delinquent continued.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Senate group recommended:

1. Establishment of training centers for development of staff workers for correctional institutions.
2. Development of a program of halfway houses — residential centers for youngsters who have been released from correctional institutions.
3. Closer screening on persons hired for work in correctional institutions.
4. More emphasis on developing special classes and instruction for slow learners, especially for retarded readers.



Fire apparatus is shown outside the Stevens School at 21st and K sts. nw., yesterday after a blaze inside had been extinguished.

The Washington Post

Negroes In Washington Seek To End Delinquency

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Leaders of Washington's steadily-growing Negro community, recognizing what the national capital's press refuses to admit, are moving toward a concerted attack on the problem of delinquency among colored youth.

The problem of Negro juvenile delinquency has become so acute in Washington that even Eugene Davidson, president of the local branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People admits its existence.

Davidson admitted a selfish motive in joining other Negro leaders in seeking a method to combat the spreading delinquency of Negro youth, who figure largely in police statistics on "violence in the street" but are rarely so identified in the local press.

He said NAACP's primary concern is elimination of segregation and "racial inequities." And he added that "delinquency affects us directly." He explained that "the large numbers of Negroes among juvenile delinquents... leads many laymen to believe 'all Negroes are bad.'"

The plan of attack on the de-

linquency of Negro youths still is in the formative stage, but it calls for the establishment of four regional counselling centers in the four geographic divisions of the national capital.

Supervision of the centers, and initial funds for their operation, would come, strangely enough, from the Young Men's Christian Association's segregated, all-Negro, branch in downtown Washington.

Laurence F. Hunt, executive secretary of the Negro YMCA branch, explained why.

"We have thought for some time about the role the YMCA plays in the whole community. Although we do not take any stand

on integration in general, we have been pressing for integration of the white and colored YMCAs.

"But there is a great reluctance among some of the directors of the central YMCA — the white branch — to integrate. They have read repeated news stories about Negro crime and venereal disease rates and they say frankly they don't want to mix with Negroes. They say, 'Why don't you do something about yourselves before coming around asking to integrate?' "

Science . . . Medicine

'Privileged' Child Just as Delinquent

Research Finds Crimes Equally Prevalent at All Social Levels

By EARL UBELL
Science Editor

Boys and girls from upper-class families are just as delinquent as the children in families lower down on the economic scale.

This surprising finding in a new study of Mid-Western and Far-Western high school students runs against the frequent assertion that it is the poor child who is most often delinquent.

It may simply be, the authors of the research indicate, that the less fortunate economically get arrested and brought to court more often. And since most of the conclusions about social status and delinquency are based on official records, the result, they said, is obvious.

The current investigation, published in the "American Journal of Sociology," was based on a questionnaire distributed to high school students in three western cities with populations ranging from 10,000 to 25,000.

The researchers asked the boys and girls to say whether they had committed certain delinquent acts ranging from defying parents' authority to stealing things worth more than \$50. The list left out severe crimes like rape and armed robbery.

Fathers' Occupations Indicated Status

The students were also asked to put down their fathers' occupations. This was taken as the surest means of determining social and economic status of the child's family. The scientists even checked the students who dropped out of school.

By all the statistical tests



they could devise, the authors could find no differences as to the number of delinquent acts reported by the children of one social-economic group compared with another.

They did discover, supporting the findings of Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey, that lower class boys were more often involved in heterosexual offenses. Upper class boys more often damaged or destroyed property. Upper-class girls more often ran away from home.

In a separate study of the children who did not have fathers living at home, the researchers found that these students tended to be more delinquent than the others. This finding is in accordance with that of the Harvard delinquency studies.

The authors do not attempt to arrive at a theory of the origin of juvenile delinquency. The study was by Dr. F. Ivan Nye, Dr. James F. Short Jr., and Dr. Virgil J. Olson, who did the study at the State College of Washington.

Nation's Juvenile Delinquency Rises

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4. More emphasis on developing special classes and instruction for slow learners, especially for retarded readers.

Program Drafted To Aid Delinquents

Kefauver Offers Bills For Rehabilitation

WASHINGTON, April 25. (AP) — Senator Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), who directed a nationwide study of juvenile delinquency, proposed Friday Federal assistance to states in rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents.

One of two bills he introduced would authorize the Government to make available to states Federal land for use as forestry camps in training of youthful offenders.

The other would set up a training program for personnel engaged in state programs to prevent, treat and control juvenile delinquency.

Senator Kefauver was joined by Senators Thomas Hennings (D., Mo.) and William Langer (R., N.D.) in introduction of the bills.

The Tennessean said under the land bill many military installations and other Government land holdings no longer in active use could be made available to states for juvenile rehabilitation.

"Many boys," Senator Kefauver said, "who are unable to profit from academic training and who are sufficiently trustworthy can profit greatly from experiences in the outdoors in doing conservation work."

Would Train Staffs to Aid Delinquents

Senators Back Federal Course

WASHINGTON, Apr. 14 (AP) — A Senate subcommittee today recommended establishment of a Federal training center to help improve the staffs of institutions trying to reform juvenile delinquents.

The proposal was made by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee on juvenile delinquency. It added that it was drafting a bill to establish the suggested training center as part of the United States Children's Bureau.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr., (D., Mo.), chairman, said in an accompanying statement that

"such a center would do much to alleviate the shortage of adequate personnel for the treatment of delinquency, a shortage which has been such a crying need in this field for much too long."

Urges State Co-operation
The subcommittee also urged each state, through its universities and social work schools, to establish a similar program "to provide adequately trained and understanding staffs for its training schools."

Moreover, it recommended that the states set up a system of "half-way houses" or "residential centers for boys and girls who have been released from correctional institutions."

It said such "half-way houses" would prevent young delinquents from being returned to the environment which got them into trouble in the first place. The report said:

"Every large city and community should have available a residence where these young people could live upon release. They would be free to participate in all community affairs, have the benefit of a limited treatment program in the residence and could visit their

homes on occasion."

The subcommittee also recommended closer screening of employees of juvenile institutions to cut chances of hiring "sadistic or perverted" individuals.

It said many state correctional schools still are "dominated by the use of force where young people can only continue to develop an already hostile and bitter attitude toward society."

Help for Slow Learners
The last recommendation was for development of special classes in juvenile institutions to help slow learners and particularly youngsters having trouble with reading, a problem of many delinquents.

The report touched only briefly on the handling of delinquents in public school systems. The subcommittee promised a full report later in the New York City situation which its staff studied February.

But Sen. Hennings said, "It is certainly no answer to merely exclude these (incorrigible and unmanageable) children from the schools and leave them free to roam the streets until they commit some act which results in their being picked up by the police."

Churches Can Help Curb Delinquency

If They Work Hard, Dr. Heuss Asserts

James P. Heuss, Episcopal bishop of the New York diocese, said today that delinquency can be vastly reduced when the church takes leadership.

Heuss said yesterday. Preaching at Trinity-Protestant Episcopal Church, Broadway and Wall Street, he suggested that new Episcopal churches be built in the city's slum areas. Citing the work of the Rev. C. Kilmer Myers, vicar of St. Augustine and St. Christopher's Chapels of Trinity Parish in the lower East Side, Dr. Heuss declared that "what can be done in one slum in New York can be done in other problem areas also."

Although no Episcopal church has been built in Manhattan in the last thirty-five years, Episcopalians in the diocese, he said, now have an opportunity as well as a responsibility to rectify

this by making "sacrificial" contributions to the 175th anniversary fund of the diocese.

The fund seeks \$5,000,000 for new churches and parish development in the city and suburbs.

Dr. Heuss declared that the diocese should build churches in slum areas of the West Side and East Harlem.

He commended the work of the Lower East Side Neighborhood Association. Through this organization, he said, churches, synagogues, neighborhood houses and other interested organizations work together to reach the needs of the people of the area. Dr. Heuss also remarked that not one serious teen-age gang outbreak had occurred in the area of Father Myers' mission in the past several years.

No police force, no single agency or religious organization can solve the problem of

the community and requires the concern of people who do not live in slums but who are responsible because they live in Christ's world. "The problem, he maintained, must be solved by the entire world."

Dr. Julian Flays Juvenile Delinquency, Crime Rate

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Noted chemist Dr. Percy Julian, a usually mild-mannered man, fired an angry blast at juvenile delinquency and the alarming rate of crime among Negroes in a speech before the 81st annual meeting recently of the Chicago YWCA.

The renowned Negro chemist, famed for his development of the cortisone drug, attacked the twin evils in one of the toughest speeches he has made to date. He said delinquency has all but gotten out of hand in an age of "new freedom for the child."

Discussing integration, Dr. Julian directed criticism at those Negroes who make it tough on others. He even went so far as to suggest that whites stop supporting projects in Negro communities that will not cooperate in the fight for civic betterment.

"Our Negro crime rate," Dr. Julian alluded, "has become so alarming that those of us who have struggled so long to merit freedom are struck dumb with panic."

"The gains from free enterprise and the achievement of greater freedom by the sacrifices and patience of our fathers have not generated the necessitous feeling of deep responsibilities in the untutored."

In urging a get-tough policy, Julian urged whites to "stop rationalizing the crimes of Negroes and give integration its full meaning."

Julian made it plain he has always fought to advance the cause of Negroes. But, he said, if "these same men and women are going to get all they can and the devil take the hindmost," they are unworthy of the sacrifices that have been made for them."

Dr. Julian is a heavy contributor to Roosevelt university, Chicago's first really interracial educational institution, and is a staunch supporter of integration.

DELINQUENCY TIED TO BRAIN DISEASE

Encephalitis Is Contributing Factor, Psychiatrist Says — Benzedrine an Aid

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13—A psychiatrist said today that encephalitis, a comparatively mild brain disease, contributed to the nation's juvenile delinquency problems.

The speaker, Dr. Sol Levy of Spokane, Wash., reported to the American Psychiatric Association on a study of 100 delinquents or erratically behaving children. All apparently had had encephalitic infections.

Each of the children was described as "overactive, restless, with short attention and concentration span, unpredictable, acting before thinking, destructive, and usually not showing any remorse and not learning by experience."

Dr. Levy said large daily doses of amphetamine, better known as benzedrine, had been administered for prolonged periods to ninety-eight of the patients, who ranged from four and one-half to twenty-one years of age. The two others could not take the treatment because of bad after-effects.

'Dramatic Results' Cited
Dr. Levy said that as the treatment continued there was general improvement with "rather dramatic results" sometimes evident.

Encephalitis, doctors say, may follow severe cases of whooping cough, measles or other childhood diseases, or may occur by itself. Sometimes it is masked merely by mild bouts of fever.

Dr. William Malamud of the Boston University School of Medicine was named president-elect of the association. He will take office next year, succeeding

ing Dr. Francis J. Gerty of the University of Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago.

Honorary fellowships were awarded to Albert Deutsch of Washington, a magazine writer and historian; Helena T. Devereux of Devon, Pa., founder of the Devereux Schools for retarded and problem children, and Judge George Bushnell of Roanoke, Va., sovereign grand commander of the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite Masons, which has supported research on schizophrenia.

2 SEIZED AFTER JUVENILE HOME ESCAPE JAILED

Beaten Case Worker's Condition Serious

Two youth who were captured early yesterday after escaping Monday night from the Juvenile home at 2240 Roosevelt rd. were transferred by court order last night to the county jail for security reasons. A third escaper is being sought.

The trio jumped on James Merwick, 33, of 9800 Leavitt st., a case worker, in an office adjoining the first floor dormitory, beat him, and took his keys. Merwick's skull was fractured by the youths, who pounded his head against the floor and walls. He is reported to be in serious condition in Presbyterian-St. Luke's hospital.

Kick Another, Senseless

Another case worker, Roger Hodges, 30, of 1317 W. 107th pl., was kicked until he lost consciousness, but his injuries were not considered to be serious.

Willie Williams, 16, of 3936



Willie Williams

South Park way, who had been arrested for robbery a few hours before he escaped, was recaptured in the home of a relative at 340 W. Elm st., where he tried to hide in a refrigerator.

Thomas Sobel, 15, who was sent to the detention home after being arrested Monday in Franklin Park for auto theft, was found in bed in his home at 9803 Chestnut st. in that suburb. He is on parole from Sheridan reformatory after serving part of a sentence for a previous auto theft.

Hunt Fugitive Robber

James Randall, 17, of 623 E. 41st st., who was arrested with Williams for two near north side robberies, has eluded police search.

Supt. James Jordan of the Juvenile home, requested Judge Wendell E. Green to order Williams and Sobel transferred to jail after terming them desperate characters. The judge did so.

The state's attorney's office said it would await the outcome of Merwick's injuries before determining whether to press assault to kill charges against the Williams and Sobel.

Kids Exonerated Parents Get Tagged As Delinquents

WASHINGTON (AP) — A year-long study of juvenile delinquency will get under way next month and the man who is going to head it says, "Don't blame the kids, juvenile delinquency is the result of adult failings."

The National Education Assn. has named Dr. William C. Kvaraceus of Boston University to direct the project. It will be his job to find out what causes juvenile delinquency and how it can best be fought in the schools.

20-YEAR STUDY

Kvaraceus, who has studied the problem for the past 20 years, warned recently that the number of juvenile delinquents will double within four years and that more than a million youngsters can be expected in the juvenile courts.

Americans, he says, refuse to face the facts.

"We deny the figures and the statistics," he said. "We say it is a problem for other neighborhoods or other communities, never our own."

"We have the national wealth to fight the problem, but we are unwilling to spend it at the local level. And there is no bargain solution. To get the clinics we need and to improve our schools we must spend money."

No Juvenile Delinquents In Hong Kong

By CLAUDE COX

United Press International

NEW YORK —(UPI) — A Chinese social worker says Americans should fight juvenile delinquency with togetherness — Oriental style.

Miss Dorothy Lee, assistant director in charge of youth activities of the Hong Kong social welfare department, disputes a widely held American theory that slums in themselves are crime breeding grounds.

SHE ISSUED an open invitation for American social workers to go to Hong Kong and see for themselves that they are wrong.

Hong Kong, she said, is one of the most crowded and poorly housed cities in the world — and yet it can boast "NO" juvenile delinquents here.

CHINESE families manage to stick together and maintain discipline through the worst of adversities, Miss Lee told United Press International.

Why? For Miss Lee, the answer is simple.

"BECAUSE OF close family ties," she said. "Families live as units. It is a tradition of the Chinese to have the family together, to give the children security, a feeling of piety, a respect for their elders."

Miss Lee, a Chinese educated in London, concluded after a tour of the U. S. that social workers should be much more concerned about breakdowns of families than about plumbing as a cause of juvenile delinquency.

HONG KONG is a British crown colony with a residential area of only 15 square miles. Yet it houses more than 2,500,000 persons. 700,000 of

them refugees from Communist China.

Whole families camp in lean-tos, on rooftops and shanties on hills or sleep huddled on tenement stair landings. Jobs are scarce. At least 60,000 children do not go to school because their families are too poor.

AND YET, Miss Lee is able to say, "There is NO sign of juvenile delinquency in Hong Kong at all."

While packs of truants have terrorized New York City streets with crimes ranging from theft to rape and murder, the underprivileged youngsters of Hong Kong have stayed close to their families and have started to learn to be wage earners.

MISS LEE said her department diverts children from possible thoughts of thievery by trying to help them make intelligent use of their hands in turning out brooms, cane chairs and other articles so they can contribute to their families' larders.

Where Shall Cop Stop Use of Force?

"IN VIEW of the fact that you seem to be one of the few who realize that the policeman has some rights, too, I thought you might like to know that you have company."

So reads a note from Allen C. Bradley of The Advocate, of the Catholic Archdiocese of Newark and the Diocese of Paterson. I have been in worse company.

Bradley enclosed an editorial that says in part, "bleeding-hearts who are continually screaming about civil rights and protesting about what they call brutal police tactics seem to forget that the police also have civil rights."

Frequent attacks on officers are just one phase of a general pattern. We are supposed to have the ideal democratic state where everyone has equal rights and privileges.

This has resulted in a rash of insurrections and revolts in the ranks of subordinates. Nobody wants to take orders.

The youthful criminals are usually armed with knives, guns and other lethal weapons and some of our do-gooders

expect the police to meet this threat with their bare hands."

THE METROPOLITAN cop is highly superior to the average run of the people in the population. His character is examined by exacting standards and he goes through severe training before he steps out in uniform. P. 7A

The citizen meets no such tests. Most citizens couldn't pass them.

With experience, the policeman acquires skill in his job and he does not lose his head and start slugging or shooting on trivial provocation.

And always he is there to protect the good citizens against the bad ones.



So, always, on his own behalf, he has the right to use a little more force than is absolutely necessary rather than a little less.

His mission is to win his fights with criminals or whatever age, never to lose a fight.

IF HE LOSES, he has failed worse than if he had used a little too much force. If he is queasy he may lose his life or his teeth.

The public loses by the same process. There is no way to determine how much force is precisely enough so in probably 99 per cent of the cases, the cop uses a little too much.

If he is fighting a murderous criminal it is better to use too much even though the criminal lose his life.

If a cop shoots a young criminal, now softly described as a "juvenile delinquent," and drops him dead he may have used a mite too much force.

Possibly a bullet grazing the criminal's ear would do the job, but that is asking the cop to shave it too fine.

For, after all, what does the public lose if the cop does kill instead of merely intimidating? The odds may be that next time the criminal will expect the cop to graze him again, with jumbled results as viewed in the crystal ball.

A DEAD hoodlum whether 14 years old or 19 (and many

of them are enormous physical brutes), armed with a blade or a loaded gun and hunting with a pack, is no loss to the community.

His death is a net gain and the community owes the cop respect for the good performance of a difficult task on behalf of the people.

I do not expect an archdiocesan paper to go along with me this far and in these extended comments I walk my own beat, but not necessarily alone. Many citizens walk with me.

I have known many policemen and their wives and I put myself on their side on

general principles in all cases.

If a cop has been bad, the cops will disown him as readily as any faker of any civil liberties racket will. Off duty the cop must maintain standards of conduct that Army officers used to observe but no longer must.

I AGREED with Frank Costello when in a recent conversation he said that reform-

ers had turned kids loose to run wild in the streets of New York, with fastidious truancy laws and forbiddance against the employment of boys under 16.

I realize, like Costello, that some kids, restless, strong, imaginative and ambitious, are bored stiff with lessons in topics that they detest.

Costello scurried around alleys in Harlem and become a genius at instant calculation of odds on dice, slot machines, and elections.

He just wanted to go out into the world and get along.

Now thousands of kids can't get jobs because employers can be prosecuted for giving them work without idiotic legal formalities. Therefore, many of them are driven to mischief not only for activity but for money.

But the cop must be upheld if these kids turn to crime.

The kids should know that in such case they risk death. And the cops should fight to win, meaning shoot to kill.

Sheriff Would Outlaw Delinquency Label

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — "Branding a child a delinquent is fully half the delinquency problem," says sociologist and Cook county, Ill., Sheriff Joseph D. Lohman, writing in the March issue of the National Parent-Teacher, official publication of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

"If delinquency were determined solely in terms of occasional misbehavior," Lohman writes, "very few children would escape being judged delinquent."

He deplores the ambiguity of the term "delinquent," calling attention to a U. S. Children's bureau survey that reveals no less than 34 conditions covered by the courts in the handling of juvenile offenders.

"The vast majority of these," he says, "are forms of behavior commonly regarded as normal adolescent protests against adult authority—for example, smoking, frequenting pool rooms, and 'being beyond parental control.' Lumping all together offers no help in establishing a coherent, logical basis for distinguishing delinquents from non-delinquents."

Maybe delinquency isn't the right word, Lohman suggests. "When wrong deeds excite the attention of the community and the law is invoked...it gives the young person a new name—juvenile delinquent. The new name sets him apart...and may motivate further misbehavior."

Aide Raps Court Rule On Youths Says It Leaves State Wards Free To Kill and Rob

P. 1 Nov. 2
By HUGH MORRIS

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 11. — A

recent decision of Jefferson Circuit Judge Thomas J. Knight would leave juvenile offenders

"free to kill, rob, rape, or violate any law with immunity," the Court of Appeals was told Tuesday.

A "friend-of-the-court" brief was filed with the high tribunal by Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney Henry B. Sadlo in the cases of two Louisville teenagers who were indicted for the State Department of Welfare murder last month by the Jefferson County grand jury.

Judge Knight ruled that, under a new State law, the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction over 15-year-old Ronald Sanders or 16-year-old Curtis Eugene Harrison because both were wards of the State Department of Welfare at the time of the crime.

Based on Warren Case

Judge Knight based his ruling upon a Warren County case decided last year by the Court of Appeals.

In it the high court ruled that the Juvenile Court at Bowling Green was deprived of its jurisdiction over 16-year-old Wayne Wade after he was committed to the Department of Welfare.

Sanders and Harrison, along with 17-year-old William J. Strickland, Jr., Jeffersonville, Ind., and 20-year-old William M. Bruce, Jr., Louisville, had been indicted in the fatal stabbing of Ray B. Mitchell during a street fight on South Brook Street in Louisville on October 6.

2 Held In Jail

Strickland and Bruce are each being held in jail at Louisville under \$25,000 bond. Sanders and

Harrison have been returned to Kentucky Village near Lexington, a State institution for delinquents.

Sadlo's brief declares "the defendants in this case would have the court believe that the Wade case (from Warren County) creates a constitutional vacuum for any juvenile who has been committed to the State, leaving him free to kill, rob, rape, or violate the law with immunity."

"If this were the law it would be grossly contrary to public policy and void under Section 59 of the Kentucky Constitution as it clearly would be special legislation. . . .

Cites U. S. Constitution

"Exempting a band of young killers from the operation of our general law also would violate the equal-protection and due-process clauses of the United States Constitution."

Sadlo argues in his brief that the Legislature intended only "to lift the veil of immunity

against ordinary prosecution from those repeated or serious offenders" when it provided that juvenile courts would lose jurisdiction over those committed to the State Department of Welfare.

'Same As Other Criminals'

"Once a juvenile loses his immunity in Juvenile Court," Sadlo added, "he is, in the eyes of the law, the same as any other criminal."

"Thus, the Juvenile Court having lost jurisdiction . . .

either because of the holding in the Wade case or because the juvenile statutes are unconstitutional, it necessarily follows that the common-law rule prevails and Jefferson Circuit Court should have been permitted to acquire jurisdiction."

Juvenile Delinquency Poses Serious Problem For Group

Delinquency among Negro youth persist as a major social problem in spite of the already enlisted citizen support known determinants which create the problem. This was the opinion of J. Harvey Kerns, Executive Director of the Urban League of Greater New Orleans in a preliminary report.

John Hendrix, Director of Community Services for the Urban League is devoting full time to developing special projects and coordinating community activities on delinquency prevention. Kerns listed as the major problem a lack of parental responsibilities. The Urban League director listed inadequate recreation as the Number 2 problem. Economic circumstances which necessitate large numbers of Negro fathers and mothers to work away from home, overcrowded housing conditions, economic limitations and poverty and the platoon schooling of Negro children were listed as major contributors.

Kerns scored the woefully inadequate opportunities for recreational facilities for Negroes in New Orleans. "In community after community, he said, hundreds of youth roam the streets aimlessly with nothing to do." One recreational center is available for a Negro population of more than 200,000 youth and adults. The facilities of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. which serve the Negro community are available to a limited number. In the Desire street area one small playground with a minimum of equipment serves an area with more than 11,000 youth, whereas questionable commercial recreational places are rendezvous of many youth in quest for fun and entertainment.

The report is a preliminary move toward launching a city wide program involving various interest groups to deal with the problem. A first move to deal with the delinquency problem in the Desire area was the

organization of a Citizens committee on problems of delinquency. This committee has already enlisted citizen support to give more serious study to the area problems and to further programs through churches, civic organizations and block units to improve conditions.

8-30-58

Dealing With Delinquents

An alarming report by the Mississippi Code Commission shows there was a 44.8 per cent rise in juvenile delinquency in Mississippi from 1955 to 1956. During 1956—last year for which statistics were available—2,039 cases involving delinquency were handled by the state's youth courts.

While the number of delinquency cases increased, the principal type of delinquency remained the same. During 1955 stealing headed the list with traffic violations second. The same was true of the explosive year following.

To combat this rise in juvenile crime, the commission in a "fact sheet" given wide circulation advocates seven steps. To some of the taxpayers who inevitably would pay the bill, some points in the solution may appear just as alarming as the problem:

1. Improvement of neighborhood playgrounds the community centers under supervision.

2. Work toward obtaining a visiting teacher in your school. (Visiting teachers, yet, with the entire state now embroiled in trying to find money enough to pay teachers to stay in their classrooms?)

3. Work toward getting a child guidance clinic in your community. (How many staff members would that require, for how much pay?)

4. Work toward improved organized guidance program in your school. (More people to hire, perhaps?)

5. Work toward obtaining a qualified youth court counselor in your community. (Every community need this, really?)

6. Work toward obtaining a qualified child welfare worker in your County Welfare Department. (More overhead expense?)

7. Work toward getting all educable children in your community enrolled in school (Certainly a laudable objective.)

Yes, the parenthetical observations are not in the Children's Code Commission Fact Sheet, but are our own. The commission seems of the opinion that juvenile delinquency can be eradicated by the simple, but costly, expedient of adding more jobs for more people to the already heavily burdened public payroll.

We seriously doubt the efficacy of this treatment for our ills in the first place, and we know the prescription outlined by the commission is too expensive for the patient to afford.

Why it is that once a government agency gets into being it devotes a large portion of its life trying to think up ways of expanding

rather than giving a dollar's worth of service. In an editorial a few weeks ago, the Jackson Daily News cited a growing juvenile crime rate in Jackson and cited the fact that we may learn a lesson from New York's current messy situation. New York teenage thugs apparently are trying to set a new record in sordidness and banditry.

The Children's Code Commission has rendered a fine service in mirroring the rapid increase in juvenile misconduct in the state.

But the answer hardly lies in expanding governmental wet nurses for children.

The words of Circuit Judge Leon Hendrick seem more appropriate when he told the Hinds County Grand Jury yesterday that a breakdown in home life is the cause.

Said Judge Hendrick: "They (juveniles) have more opportunity for crime and they haven't had the discipline at home that you and I had."

We think the judge was talking about a hickory limb or a razor strap—two pieces of equipment far more inexpensive than adding guidance personnel and welfare experts.

Juveniles Put Under Curfew In Mississippi

MOSS POINT, Miss. (AP)—Moss Point city officials Friday ordered enforcement of a 11 p.m. curfew for juveniles. The action followed recent arrests of 26 juveniles for theft and vandalism.

The curfew, based on a 1944 ordinance, prohibits boys and girls under 18 from being on city streets after 11 p.m. unless accompanied by their parents or qualified adults.

Town Marshall A. S. Massey said the 26 juveniles were picked up for a series of thefts and vandalism dating back to last December. The juveniles were paroled to their parents pending hearings next week.

Parents of juveniles violating the curfew are liable to a maximum of 30 days in jail and \$100 fine.

CHILD DISCIPLINE CALLED TOO LAX

New York
Mrs. Roosevelt Says Parents
Avoid Duty—Psychiatrists

Discuss Delinquency

Sept. 3-9-58

By EMMA HARRISON

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

told a group of child psychologists

and specialists yesterday that she

thought children needed more

discipline.

Mrs. Roosevelt addressed a

session of the American Ortho-

psychiatric Association at the

Roosevelt Hotel. She said she

knew that psychiatrists would

not agree with her. But she

asked: "How are we going to

develop more discipline, with-

out giving discipline?"

Mrs. Roosevelt participated

in a panel reviewing the prob-

lem family and its bearing on

the delinquent acts of its chil-

dren. She said she felt that per-

haps people were using fear

and world uncertainty to "give

way and do things one would

ordinarily not do."

Dr. Z. Alexander Aarons, a

New York psychiatrist, described

the impact of family delinquency

and how it affected the commu-

nity through its children. He

said that if a child was abused

or neglected it would ultimately

take its revenge on the commu-

nity.

Dr. Aarons said one adoles-

cent girl had become a delin-

quent because her divorced

mother gave her too much res-

ponsibility. He said that the

girl was told to be the "mother"

of her younger brothers and sis-

tered to "blow off steam" within the family. He said that whenever a child became delinquent some basic emotional defect existed between him and his parent or siblings.

A picture of the adolescent as "an actor in a life scene, speaking lines, the meaning of which he does not know," was drawn in another session by Dr. Morton Levitt and Ben O. Rubenstein. Both are with the Department of Psychiatry at the Wayne State University College of Medicine, Detroit.

They cited such expressions as "cool," "nervous" and "square" to show that teen-age talk "places an important premium on remaining calm at a time in life when turbulence is the order of the day."

They said this told the child psychologist that the adolescent was really saying: "I'm all shook up inside, but I'll play it cool and no one will know."

Dr. Stanislaus Szurek of San Francisco, Professor of Psychiatry at the University of California School of Medicine, was named president of the association at the end of the three-day meeting.

School Board

World Telegram & Sun
Criticized in

New York

Ouster of 644

Sept. 2-8-58

Mayor Seeking

New Facilities for

Students Dropped

The city today wrestled

with the problem of what

to do with the 644 children

booted out of the public

schools under the Board of

The Mayor spoke against a background of mounting protests over the Board of Education's action. At the same time he emphasized the increasing anxiety of city officials towards the whole juvenile problem by ordering Ralph W. Whelan to drop his work as director of the City Youth Board and find out what the city is getting for the \$33 million it is spending annually on anti-juvenile delinquency.

New Designation.

"I want to see whether the money is being spent in the proper direction," Mayor Wagner said. "Ralph Whelan will take a leave of absence from the Youth Board—wear a different hat. He has been designated as co-ordinator of juvenile delinquency."

At least 100 of the youngsters who were dropped from the school rolls were from academic high schools. The others were suspended in elementary, junior and vocational high schools. There are 800,000 enrolled in the latter schools and 150,000 in the academic classes.

The figures for the academic high school suspensions were not complete as only one-third reported on the number dropped.

Of the 5'44 suspensions, 339 were in Brooklyn, 113 in Manhattan, 51 in the Bronx, 36 in Queens and five in Staten Island.

Cases Cited.

Dr. William Jansen, superintendent of schools, in a closed-circuit broadcast to school principals yesterday, said the board's policy should be applied at once to cases like the following:

"1. Where children have been convicted in court but have been sent back to school because there was no room in an appropriate institution. If such children continue to be guilty of misconduct—suspend them."

"2. Those who have returned from institutions, perhaps prematurely, and who continue to be severe troublemakers or frequent truants, should also be suspended."

NEW YORK

"3. Any student with a record of serious misbehavior who continues in misbehaving may also be suspended."

Protesting Groups.

The protests against the board's action came from organizations of parents, teachers and child welfare experts. The Civil Liberties Union called the new policy "excessively harsh," and cited "factors of presumption of guilt, from a mere charge; indiscriminate and blanket applications of the suspension policy, even if the offense is minor, and automatic suspension without consideration of other factors in the school situation."

Mrs. Ralph Morris, director of the Public Education Assn., said the board "has committed an act of desperation and almost certainly an illegal one as well."

The New York Teachers Guild said the board's move was "shocking evidence that the city has not provided schools which can meet the needs of our time."

Views a 'Stampede.'

The Teachers Union said the board "has been stampeded into a step that is regressive, illegal and probably ineffectual."

"Sending idle delinquents into the streets cannot be considered an answer" to the problem of misconduct in the schools, the United Parents Assn. said.

Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education, suggested yesterday that vacant Willard Parker Hospital in Manhattan be modernized and used for the suspended pupils.

Boy's Beat ing

23
1958

Failsto Shake Principal's Faith



Wants to Aid 2 Boys Held In Attack

23
1958
By ALEX BENSON.

The thing you must always keep in mind, Thomas Caetan said, is that where children are concerned, especially unruly children, you must be firm.

And another thing, said

Mr. Caetan, you must try to reach an understanding with the children's parents, get them to back you up in disciplinary measures.

Mr. Caetan, who is 50 and the assistant principal of Public School 97, at 135 Mangin St. on the Lower East Side, was speaking with 20 years of teaching experience behind him and as a man who had just been rushed, punched, kicked—in short, worked over by a swarm of young toughs.

2 Boys Held.

Two boys who had taken part in the melee are being held: Vivaldo Roman, 17, of 120 Baruch Dr., a student at Haaren High School on W. 39th St., and his brother, Victor, 14, who attends PS 188, a junior high school, at E. Houston and Lewis Sts. The older boy was charged with felonious assault, the younger as a delinquent; both were automatically suspended from school in line with the Board of Education's recently adopted policy.

What had happened to him at noon yesterday, Mr. Caetan later conceded in his home at 2 Peter Cooper Rd., resulted from a testimonial of his own theories. He talked as his wife, Muriel, also a teacher, prepared their dinner.

Yesterday, as he went out for lunch, a 13-year-old brought him word that a crowd of the bigger boys was fighting PS 97 kids in a lot near the school.

Hurries to Scene.

Mr. Caetan sent the boy for a policeman and hurried to the scene. This was to be a test of his strict-discipline theory.

First, the boys had to be dispersed. But the first thing Mr. Caetan knew was that a boy he later identified as Victor Roman ran up and pushed him.

"I either put up right there or shut up," Mr. Caetan said. "If I let this kid go, I might as well go home. I couldn't do that."

So he held on to the boy, seizing him around the waist.

Next thing he knew other boys were milling around him, and then Vivaldo Roman was on the scene. Down went Mr. Caetan.

"The fists kept coming and they were kicking me in the stomach, in the legs, in the back," he said, tenderly pressing his ribs.

"I kept kicking and punching at them even though I couldn't get up. I knew a policeman was coming—some time soon, I hoped."

The police did come and seized the two Roman boys. What Mr. Caetan didn't know at the time of the attack was that Vivaldo Roman—this, at any rate, was the story Vivaldo told police—thought Mr. Caetan, whom he didn't know, was hitting his younger brother, a short, puny boy.

Saw From Window.

"I look out the window and I see this man hitting my brother," Vivaldo said. "He's my brother so I go down to help him. I jump this guy, we fight, and I knock him in the snow."

The boys' father, Francisco Roman, who is unemployed, had also seen the disturbance from the window. Reproachfully, he said to Mr. Caetan later: "When my boys bad, you come to me."

That idea fits into Mr. Caetan's theories, but in this case he didn't know the boys or the father. He pressed his sore back and went on:

Punishment, Understanding.

"The best way to help children is to put the screws on them. If they know they'll be punished, it will have a whole-some effect. You also have to reach an understanding with the parents. If they back you up when you apply the discipline, you can eventually reach the child. But when they take the attitude you're picking on their child—that really burns me up."

"Yes, you've got to be firm with children. Afterward you've got to go back to those youngsters and talk with them and show them you're not a monster."

"Even though I'm going to press charges in this case, I'd go out of my way to help those boys. They're beginning to grow into manhood and they're restless and difficult. They need a lot of attention—what I'd call preventive guidance."

Meanwhile, the police were looking for other boys who were in the fight.

"I'd go out of my way to help those boys," says Thomas Caetan, assistant principal of Public School 97, who was worked over by a swarm of tough boys near the school.



Photo by Palumbo.

Vivaldo Roman, charged with felonious assault in attack on Mr. Caetan.



Photo by Palumbo.

Victor Roman, Vivaldo's younger brother, is held as a delinquent.

Candy Store Row

Boy Knifed in Chase By Teen-Age Hoods

By MARTIN HUNTER,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

The one thing in the world John Rudker wanted was to keep his boy, Ronald, 16, out of trouble.

Allover the city, Mr. Rudker knew, youngsters were getting into jams and fights and ending up dead or in some hospital if they were good boys like Ronald.

Mr. Rudker had worried when Ronald went to Bronx Vocational High School at 330 E. 152d St. So he had him transferred to Theodore Roosevelt HS at E. Fordham Rd. and Washington Ave.

Warned by Hoods.

But Mr. Rudker didn't count on the little, unexpected things that sometimes spell tragedy. For example, Ronald's palling around with Ronald Murano, 16, of 1138 Longfellow Ave., Bx.

Yesterday afternoon Ronald Murano went over to E. 178th St. and Arthur Ave. to see a girl. He didn't see her but he did meet four teen-age hoods who warned him to stay out of the neighborhood.

the neighborhood.

Ronald Murano didn't like that. He didn't like being told where to go. Last night he went back to the forbidden ground but he didn't go alone. He took friends and one of them was Ronald Rudker, who lives at 2023 Monterey Ave., Bx.

They weren't looking for trouble. They went into a candy store at 178th and LaFontaine Ave. and sat there listening to a juke box. They were quiet. Then about 20 boys came in, police said later.

Slipped on Ice.

The newcomers were tough because there were a lot of them. They began getting tougher, throwing things around, and Ronald Murano and his pals decided it was time to go. They left on the run.

The other boys chased them, but the five friends were making good time when Ronald Rudker slipped on the ice and fell. In an instant, two of the pursuers were on him and

a knife was plunged into his chest. His attackers had fled.

when one of his companions turned back to help.

The other boy tried to stop the flow of blood. A passing motorist took them to Fordham Hospital. Police of the Bathgate Ave. station said they believe the attackers were members of the Scorpions, a teen-age gang.

At the hospital, Ronald's condition was described as serious. The knife blade had just missed his lung.

**NO RACIAL ISSUE
SEEN BY JANSEN**

**New York
School Superintendent Says**

Delinquency Is Related to Pupils' Economic Level

ATTACKS COURT ACTION

Boy Freed After Stabbing,

He Notes—Justice Hits Board's Role in Case

By LEONARD BUDER

Superintendent of Schools William Jansen asserted yesterday that the recent flare-up of juvenile delinquency did not have a racial basis. He said there was "a close relationship between the amount of delinquency and the economic level of the people."

"Since many Negroes and Puerto Ricans are on a low economic level there is a big percentage among them," he said. "If you took poor whites and compared them with poor Negroes, you would find just about the same percentage of delinquency."

Dr. Jansen made the statement in a question-and-answer period that followed an address on "Juvenile Delinquency and the New York City Schools," before the New York Young Republican Club. The luncheon meeting was held at Schwartz's Restaurant, 56 Broad Street.

In his address, Dr. Jansen called for "local community action" to meet the problem. He deplored a lack of public interest in community problems and said it was unfortunate that

"it takes a crisis to get things done."

Cites Stabbing Incident

Reviewing the events that led to recent crackdown by the school system on problem pupils, Dr. Jansen referred to the stabbing on Feb. 5 of a school monitor by another pupil. He said that the boy was taken to court "and the judge returned him to school, where he boasted about it the next day."

Dr. Jansen said the Board of Education then "got mad" and adopted a resolution to suspend pupils who belong in institutions, were awaiting trial or posed serious disciplinary problems. This action took place on Feb. 6 and resulted in the suspension of 849 problem pupils. "Then the public got aroused," Dr. Jansen said.

After the meeting Dr. Jansen identified Justice Justine Wise Polier of the Domestic Relations Court, which includes the Children's Court, as the jurist who had figured in the incident.

Asked to comment on Dr. Jansen's remarks, Justice Polier said later:

"I deeply regret to learn that the decision affecting the lives of 700 children [the number earlier reported suspended] should have been decided by a responsible public body because 'they got mad,' according to the statement of the Superintendent."

Board Is Accused

It was regrettable, she continued, that the school board "did not take the trouble to get the facts" in the matter.

"When the matter was brought before the court Feb. 5" Justice Polier said, "no one appeared from the school to give any information about what had happened."

Because of insufficient information and testimony, Mrs. Polier said, there was no basis for a finding on Feb. 5, and the boy was paroled for six days in the custody of his parents.

Subsequent hearings were held, Justice Polier said, and insufficient testimony was presented to warrant a finding of delinquency. The boy was remanded to Youth House until March 12, she said, and a study of his background and problems was ordered.

On March 12, Mrs. Polier said, it was decided that although the boy had done something he should not have, there was no indication that he was "vicious or dangerous," and he was paroled until March 28. In the meantime, she said, the court will make a full psychiatric study of the boy.

U.S. Hints Indictments Tomorrow In Link to Apalachin Gang Parley

The Government is expected to move against a number of key underworld figures tomorrow.

In his annual report released yesterday, United States Attorney Paul W. Williams indicated that indictments would be returned by a Federal grand jury that has been investigating the crime conclave at Apalachin, N. Y. last November.

Linking the Apalachin meeting and a continuing fight against the narcotics traffic, the prosecutor said:

"A most important development in this major case against the underworld hierarchy is expected Tuesday."

The case referred to in the report was the recent arrests of a group of persons said to have operated a huge narcotics ring. It was reportedly financed by Benjamin Levine, retired garment manufacturer who at one time was an associate of Louis (Lepke) Buchalter and Joseph (Gurrah) Shapiro, labor racketeers.

The report said: "Others who were arrested at that time or for whom arrest warrants were issued are: John Ormento and Natale Evola, who both attended the Apalachin conclave, and Salvatore Santore, Joseph Vento, Tony Pappadio, Carmine

Galante and Joseph Di Palermo, a fugitive who was seized Thursday."

In the "never-ending war against crime," Mr. Williams said his office last year obtained convictions in 924 cases, for a percentage of 98.7. In all, the report said, 1,143 defendants were convicted.

Mr. Williams said "the largest number of trials were directed against the pernicious narcotics traffic, and with great success."

Racketeer infiltration of legitimate labor-management activities is under constant scrutiny of Federal grand juries, with emphasis on the garment and trucking industries in New York, the report stated.

Mr. Williams said he was directing an investigation into the Apalachin convention, adding, "the fight against invisible government is high on the list of major activities" in his office.

In the past fiscal year, fines of \$1,060,069 were imposed by

tions, the report said. Of the total \$246,848 had already been collected.

In proceedings in Federal and state courts, the civil division in the Southern District of New York recovered civil judgments of \$2,763,412, of which \$645,936 has been collected.

chologist at Mount Sinai Hospital, pointed to factors in suburban living that he felt might produce delinquency. One of the chief of these, he said, is the commuting father's absence from the home, both physically and emotionally. Rebellion against a resultant "matriarchy," he said, could impel a boy into violent misconduct.

In Levittown, L. I., it was possible to meet youngsters with problems. For two years, Union Free School District 5 operated a special nightly recreational center for teen-agers. It was discontinued last Monday because of strong opposition from an element of the School Board.

Ex-Social Worker in Charge

The center was restricted to youngsters who had been in trouble with the police or who habitually had associated with such youngsters. The director was Mrs. Julita Stone, a Seaforth resident, who formerly was a social worker in New York.

In this center, a basement room of the Summit Lane School, a recent visitor found about thirty teen-agers. Their clothing was casual. Most of the boys had elaborate hair-dress. The radio blared rock 'n' roll music. Some of the girls were dancing together. A few of the boys played miniature pool. Most of them merely stood around and talked.

"This is the only place we can go," one of the boys explained. "If we go on the greens (public parks) the cops chase us."

"It's a good thing to be here," said another. "You can't get into any trouble here. You can't heist anything, and it keeps you out of the bars."

"Yes," said a 15-year-old high school girl. "But the only thing is they close up too early. You can't go home at 10 o'clock!"

What time did one go home? "Oh, 11 o'clock, 12 o'clock."

And what did one do? "Oh," said the girl, "we ride around."

DELINQUENCY RISE FOUND IN SUBURBS

But Officials There Dispute Estimates in Survey

By CLARENCE DEAN

There are indications of a marked increase in youthful delinquency in the New York suburbs.

Few court, police or school officials appear to support this view, yet the available factual material seems to indicate that delinquency in the suburbs has risen at a much higher rate than the youth population. The data also indicate that the suburbs, for the most part, not only reflect the national pattern but, in some instances, exceed it.

This is the outcome of a survey made by The New York Times in Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland and Westchester Counties in New York, Fairfield County in Connecticut, and Bergen, Essex and Union Counties in northern New Jersey. Westchester alone seemed to run counter to the general trend.

Local Practices Vary

No more than a trend could be established because exactly comparable figures for different areas do not exist. Further, the available figures reflect a great variance in local practices. And they do not, in any event, indicate the number of youngsters who get into troubles that are not matters of statistical record.

In broad outline, however, the figures are revealing, especially when compared with the national pattern reported by the United States Children's Bureau in Washington.

The bureau estimates that the number of juvenile court cases increased by 117 per cent from

1950 to 1957. Population in the 10-through-17-year-old bracket

increased by only 27 per cent in the same period.

In its annual report for 1957 the bureau noted that, with 1952 as a base year, this age group had increased by 62 per cent while the number of arrests of persons under 18 had increased by 75 per cent.

For the New York suburban area, available figures are these:

Nassau—United States Census Bureau reports show that from 1950 to 1957 the population growth for the 5-through-19 age group was 183,953, or 134 per cent. In the same period, the number of Juvenile Court cases formally disposed of and the number of indicted youthful offenders (16 to 19) rose from 466 to 1,172, or 151 per cent.

Suffolk Figures Listed

Suffolk—Census Bureau reports place the 1950-57 population growth of ages 5 through 19 at 73,385, or 139 per cent. Juvenile Court cases—youthful offender figures are not available—rose from 80 to 249, or 211 per cent.

Rockland—The population growth in the 5-through-19 bracket was 9,587, or 52 per cent. Juvenile Court and youthful offender cases rose from 41 to 85, or 107 per cent.

Westchester—The 5-through-19 population increased by 48,309, or 38 per cent. Comparative statistics on youthful offenders during the same period are not available. However, Juvenile Court cases, both formally and informally handled, rose from 641 to 685, or only 7 per cent.

Fairfield—There was no 1957 special census here, as in the New York counties. School enrollment figures show a growth from 1950 to 1957 of 28,949, or 40.5 per cent. In the same period, Juvenile Court cases rose from 1,188 to 2,135, or 79 per cent.

Bergen, Essex and Union—The figures here were compiled by the Bureau of Social Research of the New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies. The comparison is based on total population growth and total increase in Juvenile Court cases. It shows that, while the over-all population increased from 1950 to 1957 by 22.8 per cent in Bergen, Juvenile Court cases increased by 126.5 per cent. For Essex the figures were 9 per cent and 68 per cent, and for Union, 19 per cent and 133 per cent.

10,000 in Trouble in Year

These figures, which must be regarded as minimal, indicate that at least 10,000 youngsters in the counties studied were in trouble with the law last year. The actual number is far higher. In the village of Hempstead, L. I., for example, out of 307 cases handled by the Police Youth Bureau last year, only only six reached Children's Court.

Against such statistical evidence of a delinquency increase, one must weigh the almost universally expressed opinion of court, police and school officials that there has been no marked change either in the relative incidence of delinquency or in its pattern.

Among those who said they held this view concerning their own areas were Judge James N. Gehrig of the Nassau Children's Court; Judge George O. Becker of the Westchester Children's Court; Richard D. Roberts, director of probation for Fairfield County, and Dr. Ralph Brancale, director of the New Jersey State Diagnostic Clinic, Menlo Park.

It was frequently pointed out that the number of youngsters in trouble was extremely small in relation to the total youth population. Several suggested that the impression of a delinquency increase might have been created by a greater awareness of the problem.

Youth Programs Credited

In Westchester, officials credited the county's extensive youth activity programs with the apparent decrease in delinquency there.

Court reports give little indication that the nature of youthful offenses has changed. The principal categories have continued, without much relative change, to be "acts of carelessness or mischief," burglary, stealing, taking an automobile without permission and being "ungovernable."

It appeared that a different point of view was held by persons engaged in social work. Among those who said they strongly believed that delinquency had increased were Mrs. Beatrice S. Burstein of Lawrence, L. I., a member of the State Commission of Correction; Dean Arthur Katz of the Graduate School of Social Work, Adelphi College, and Dr. Paul Schreiber, director of the School of Social Work, Hunter College.

90 BOYS ATTENDING 2 SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Times, p. 21
Ninety boys have now been enrolled in the city's two special schools for suspended pupils, the Board of Education reported yesterday.

William A. Hamm, associate superintendent in charge of the division of child welfare, said eight to ten additional pupils were being enrolled in these schools, which opened last Monday, probably would eventually have an enrollment of 150 to 160 pupils each.

The schools, which are regarded as temporary facilities, were established to house some of the more than 700 pupils suspended in the school system's crackdown on classroom troublemakers. The special schools are limited to boys.

The units are Public School 701, Manhattan, which is occupying the old P. S. 41 building at 36 Greenwich Avenue, and P. S. 700 (ed) Brooklyn, which is in the abandoned P. S. 11 building at Vanderbilt Avenue and Sterling Place.

SCHOOLS TO PRESS ANTI-CRIME DRIVE

New York

Change Scheduled April 1
Merely a Return to Old
Methods, Jansen Says

Times, 3-13-58
SUSPENSIONS CONTINUE

138 Pupils Dropped in Last
Two Weeks, Bringing Total
Since Feb. 7 to 849

By LEONARD BUDER
Superintendent of Schools William Jansen declared yesterday that the city school system did not intend to relax its campaign against pupil misbehavior.

He said youngsters who committed delinquent acts or disrupted the education of other pupils would be suspended, even after the present "tough" sus-

pension policy ended April 1. Dr. Jansen said at his weekly news interview that in the two-week period ended last Friday 138 boys and girls had been suspended. The normal number of suspensions for such a period, he noted, is fifty.

The recent action has raised the total number of suspensions in the current crackdown to 849. Before the campaign started on Feb. 7, a total of 234 pupils were on suspension.

As of last Friday, Dr. Jansen said, 633 pupils were still on suspension and awaiting disposition, including some from the pre-Feb. 7 group. Of the others, 215 have been returned to regular schools on promise of good behavior and 173 have been assigned to special schools for delinquents. In the remaining cases the youngsters are now out of the city system.

The Superintendent said the return to former suspension policies on April 1 merely meant that school principals would have to get approval from their district superintendents before ordering suspensions. Under the temporary policy, principals have the authority to make suspensions without such approval.

Dr. Jansen said district superintendents almost always complied with the suspension requests of principals. The big difference after April 1, Assistant Superintendent Clare C. Baldwin added, would be that "principals are not going to tolerate as much from pupils as they did in the past." Dr. Baldwin, who serves as aide to Dr. Jansen, said that "their toleration has reached the breaking point."

Statement Sent to Senate
Dr. Jansen made public a statement he sent last Friday to the Senate's special Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency.

The statement stressed the need for Federal assistance in providing trained personnel and conducting research.

"Much is known about what to do with delinquents and those teenagers who are close to delinquency," Dr. Jansen told the subcommittee, "but there is a great shortage of trained personnel to carry out the program."

In calling for more research, Dr. Jansen cited "a few examples of the research I have in mind." These included:

"What should be done in the case of a family where there are cases of potential delinquency when the family refuses to cooperate? Is some form of

compulsory legislation a partial answer?"

"If delinquency is worldwide, what are the underlying common causes?"

"Most of us in education can give examples of cases where the immediate spark which set off a delinquent act was found to be in something presented in one of the mass media; the press, movies, television, current day literature, etc. Are these isolated cases or is there evidence that they are not?"

"Experiments with pilot projects—as for example, the organization of one or two-block units in large cities."

Dr. Jansen said the type of research he had in mind "must be extremely thorough and is costly." But he added that "the dollars so spent will pay nationwide dividends."

TEACHER ASSAULT LAID TO '700' PUPIL

Boy, 15, Is Held for Hitting
an Instructor at Special
School for Delinquents

MAYOR THWARTS JURY

Leibowitz Reports Wagner
Declined Bid to Appear
at Inquiry in Kings

By LEONARD BUDER

A 15-year-old boy in one of the city's two special schools for delinquent pupils was arrested yesterday after "pushing" or "punching" a teacher.

The incident took place at 8:40 A. M. at Public School 701, which is housed in the old Public School 41 building at 36 Greenwich Avenue. The school has about ninety pupils. Conflicting versions of the incident were given out by the police and school officials.

It was the first major incident reported since the two schools—called 700 schools because of their numerical designations—were opened on March 3. The schools draw their enrollment from the 849 pupils suspended from regular classes during the current Board of

Education crackdown on troublemakers.

The opening of Public School 701 on a temporary basis was vigorously opposed by some residents of the Greenwich Village community and by the Parents-Teachers Association of the new Public School 701. One of the criticisms was that the presence of the problem pupils might pose a threat to the safety of other children in the area.

Jury Request Refused

In another development yesterday Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz disclosed that Mayor Wagner had declined "an invitation" to appear before the special Kings County grand jury investigating lawlessness in Brooklyn public schools. He said the Mayor had offered to meet with a committee from the jury at either City Hall or Gracie Mansion. However, the jurist declared:

"The law does not permit testimony to be taken at any place other than the grand jury room at this courthouse. Nor does the law permit testimony to be taken before a committee of the grand jury. It must be given before the entire body, present at an official session of the grand jury."

The jury is reported to be upset by recent comments made by Mayor Wagner on a radio program. The Mayor said at the time that the jury had presented "a very unfair picture" of the city school system to the rest of the nation and had given the system "a black eye."

Kings County District Attorney Edward S. Silver asserted that the jury could, if it wished, subpoena the Mayor to appear. He said that "no one is immune from a subpoena except persons in the diplomatic world, the President of the United States and members of Congress, when it is in session."

Police Version Given

In the P. S. 701 incident, the police said it had taken place as the pupils were being lined up to go to classes. The youngsters were asked by teachers to turn over any cigarettes and other "contraband" they might have. This is generally standard procedure in the 700 schools and the 600 schools. The latter are the regularly established facilities for problem pupils.

The 15-year-old objected to this, the police said, and a disturbance ensued, with ten or twelve other pupils milling about and shoving. The 15-year-old, the account continued, "punched the teacher in the body." The teacher was identified as Ed-

ward Carpetner, 37 years old.

The police said that the school called the police and that two radio cars and four men were sent to the scene. A squad from the Juvenile Aid Bureau also was dispatched. The boy was arrested and charged with simple assault.

Later in the day the pupil was brought before Justice Jane N. Bolin in Children's Court. Miss Bolin ordered the boy back on April 10 and paroled him in the custody of his parents. She also told him to return to school in the meantime and to behave himself.

Call to Police Denied

Irving M. Boroff, principal of the school, said that the boy had objected to getting on line and that the incident had nothing to do with turning over cigarettes. Mr. Boroff asserted that the boy "pushed the teacher and then squared off as if to throw a punch." But he insisted that no punch had been thrown and that no one in school had called the police.

Mr. Boroff denied that any other pupils had taken part in the incident, although he said the entire student body was present. On the contrary, he said, some of the other pupils told the 15-year-old to get in line.

Superintendent of Schools William Jansen also denied that the teacher had been struck and said that the incident "was a very minor thing." He added that he could not say at this time whether the youngster would be suspended from the special school.

Mr. Boroff said charges were brought against the boy because it was felt that the school should make a test case of it and show the other boys that insubordination and threat would not be tolerated.

NEW LAW SIGNED ON DELINQUENCY

State Bill Allows Schools to
Bring 'Wayward Minor'
Charges on Students

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10—Governor Harriman approved today a new law designed to help schools curb juvenile delinquency. It would permit principals and teachers to bring "wayward minor" proceedings against

students 16 to 21 years old who are willfully disobedient, associate with dissolute persons or endanger the health or morals of others.

Heretofore, such proceedings could be brought only by a law enforcement officer, parent or guardian. The New York City Board of Education supported the extension of this power.

Persons judged wayward minors are, where possible, put on probation up to two years. If probation is not warranted, they are sent to public or private institutions for up to three years. No criminal stigma or penalty attaches to being judged a wayward minor.

Disapprove Guards Bill

The Governor disapproved a bill that would have permitted local officials to establish a school-crossing-guard system and charge the expense to the school district. He said this type of police protection should not be financed with educational funds.

Mr. Harriman also disapproved a measure that would have permitted children over 12 to work four hours a day harvesting fruit and vegetables during summer vacation. He said the legislation had not been given an adequate public hearing.

A bill creating two additional State Supreme Court Justice posts in the Fifth Judicial District in central New York was signed. Under an interparty deal, one of the seats is to go to a Democrat. The former Onondaga County Democratic chairman, John Young, is under consideration.

The Governor signed a bill setting stiff penalties for placing refuse or litter on public highways. A first offense can cost \$50 and fifteen days in jail; a second within eighteen months, \$150 and forty-five days; and a third within eighteen months, \$250 and ninety days.

Other Bills Signed

Mr. Harriman disapproved without comment a measure setting a \$10 license fee for antique cars—those over twenty-five years old used only for display or civic demonstrations.

Increase criminal fines and civil penalties for violations of the Fish and Game law.

Authorize boards of cooperative educational services to hire psychologists and operate classes for the mentally retarded of several small school districts together.

Increase the minimum number of directors for industrial banks from five to seven.

Extend the life of the Hospital Survey and Planning Commission to 1964.

Delinquents Orderly—In Prison

This is the third of five articles on teen-age gangs in New York City.

By Robert S. Bird

N. Y. Herald Tribune News Service

NEW YORK, April 7—View

ing for the first time 700 teen-

age troublemakers in the boys

detention prison in Brooklyn

is a surprising experience

The first reaction is, they don't

look like prisoners at all

hardly even malefactors.

They seem too physically

healthy, too young and exuber-

ant, too untouched by misfor-

tune.

Washington

They don't shuffle like pris-

oners in the big pen on Rikers

Island. These youngsters

swing down the steel-barred

corridors as if they were going

some place.

Post

In fact, they are in constant

motion—on all 11 floors of

this new, clean, modern, high-

security prison. The place is

a hive of juvenile activity—

groups going and coming un-

der the escort of blue-unif-

ormed guards, boys entertain-

ing each other in day rooms,

working off energy in the

gym, going through endless

processing like boots in mili-

tary camp, even making a big

deal of standing in the chow

line.

They are noticeably well-be-

haved, too, these troublemak-

ers. True, every door is locked

and every room, from cell to

chapel, is a steel-barred cage.

But the boys are also well-

behaved by hard prison stand-

ards; that is, by the infraction

rate. It averages here two in-

fractions a month, an incred-

ibly small number for a prison

population of 700.

Then you begin to examine

the youngsters a little closer,

say in a round-table interview

with a group. Now you find a

mask over their faces and you

see the wary eyes beneath it.

"They regard you as an 'au-

thority figure," a prison psy-

chologist whispers.

You try to break the ice

with attention-arresting de-

tion of interest goes around the table and suddenly blows the lid off their restraint.

Distraught Young Lives

As they talk about themselves now, you get glimpses of brutalized homes and distraught young lives. The youngsters are still evasive in trying to protect their pitiful self-esteem, but the shoddiness comes through.

You ask a youngster if his parents have visited him while he has been in prison and he answers, noncommittally, "No."

"How do you get along with your father and mother?"

"All right."

"Is your mother your real

mother or your stepmother?"

"Neither."

"You live with foster par-

ents?"

"Yes."

"Do you know your real

parents?"

"No."

"How many sets of foster

parents before these?"

He counts off on his fingers,

whispering the names to him-

self and having a little trouble

in remembering some of them.

"Six," he announces.

Or, this from a 16-year-old

boy charged with burglary.

answering the question, "Do

you live with your parents?"

"Yes, my father. I mean my

grandmother."

"You mean you live with

both of them in the same

house?"

"I'm supposed to live with

my father but I ran away be-

cause my stepmother don't

like me and then I lived with

my grandmother."

"Where were you living

when you were arrested?"

"My grandmother. I mean,

I was supposed to be living

with my grandmother. In be-

tween times I was living in

protectory because I kept

running away. When I was

arrested I was with my girl

friend. I went to her house

and her parents called the

police.

Washington

This youngster was under

psychiatric treatment for

counting the details of their crimes. Washington

They talk almost as if in

reverie, reliving their drama

and under some inner compul-

sion to utter every detail of

what they did and how they

felt.

For example, I asked an 18-

year-old boy charged with

armed robbery to tell me how

he felt about his crime. He

seemed unable to make a

moral judgment on it but in-

stead reconstructed it for me

as if he were both script-

writer and actor in a TV

drama. Here's a fragment of

his account:

"... and then I went in-

side, excited and scared all

at the same time. And shoved

the barrel of the forty-five

right through the cashier's

cage, and I could see his eyes

looking up the barrel right

into my eyes and I wondered

if he could see I was scared.

But I guess he wasn't scared

because he pushed the money

out and I grabbed and ran

like hell. And when I got out

of the neighborhood, far away

I went into a bar and ordered

a drink. I was pretty shaky

but I thought, well, I got

away with my first stickup

That was an experience...

Hearing some of these sto-

ries, it is easy to believe the

theory held by the prison psy-

chiatrists that all their of-

fenses were an "acting out"

whole floor is given over to

these more disturbed boys.

There is no disagreement

among the prison psycholo-

gists and medical staff about

the importance of parental

neglect and parental indul-

gence of children as factors in

the personality distur-

bances of these youngsters.

Dr. Paul Benedict, chief psy-

chiatrist of the Department of

Corrections, puts these at the

top of the list.

Speaking particularly of girl

inmates of the city's institu-

tions, Dr. Theodore Rubin,

consulting psychiatrist to the

department, says:

"These people, on the basis

In that sense, the young lawbreaker may be acting "normally" within the framework of his neighborhood culture though he is anti-social and destructive in relation to the reverie, reliving their drama

Families in slum neighborhoods are apt to be more disorganized and less likely to rally to the support of a child in trouble than in better in-

come areas. The result is that the slum youngsters are more quickly arrested and when taken into custody are more likely to have to stay in prison for want of bail.

Also, class culture plays a role in protecting youngsters in better neighborhoods from suffering the penalty for certain specific "crimes." Prison officials cite juvenile rape as an example, where the boy and girl were acquainted and dating each other.

"Nice girls are being 'raped' by nice boys in nice neighborhoods every day," a prison official said, "but when the matter is discovered by a parent it is settled and hushed up. But in the slums, the girl's mother is more apt vengefully to prosecute the boy in an effort to send him away to prison."

At the same time, boys from families of excessive "respectability" who land in prison frequently have to be guarded against suicidal tendencies. In the Brooklyn institution, a whole floor is given over to these more disturbed boys.

There is no disagreement among the prison psychologists and medical staff about the importance of parental neglect and parental indulgence of children as factors in the personality disturbances of these youngsters.

Dr. Paul Benedict, chief psychiatrist of the Department of Corrections, puts these at the top of the list.

Speaking particularly of girl inmates of the city's institutions, Dr. Theodore Rubin, consulting psychiatrist to the department, says:

"These people, on the basis of their anti-social behavior alone, and in their frame of reference and with their special values, do not consider themselves as being sick peo-

ple. As a matter of fact, they often consider the non-criminal portion of the population as sick, hypocritical and confused.

"They even ask, how can you sit on top and still be a nice guy? They indicate that church people and school teachers tell you to be your brother's helper but in the same breath intimate that personal success and wealth must be the constant goal, and achieved at any cost.

"They say that the law of the land is, 'Hooray for me and the hell with you'—that life is short and the atomic bomb will make it shorter. They say that, unlike wishy-washy society, they have taken a stand—a stand to have what they want when they want it, which is now."

Delinquency a "Disease"

Dr. Northbert Grunbaum, a departmental psychiatrist attached to the Brooklyn prison, offers his conception of the juvenile delinquency problem:

"Juvenile delinquency is a disease, an infectious disease. It has its own spread factor and epidemiology. We must learn to treat and control it in the same way we treat the deadly fevers—first we invented the microscope, then we found the bugs. We must search for solutions to this disease in the same way.

"The disease is infectious. So we can't get away from it by moving away. The first thing to do is to find the psychiatric meaning of it, for it is very complex. We must see its pathology, in the same way as in medicine. Because this is an infectious disease.

SCHOOLS OUSTED
1,021 SINCE FEB. 7

468 Still Under Suspension

—29 Narcotics Addicts Found Among Pupils

By LEONARD BUDER

The number of youngsters suspended in the Board of Education's crackdown on trouble-some pupils has reached 1,021, Superintendent of School William Jansen said yesterday at his weekly news conference.

Dr. Jansen reported that 172

boys and girls had been suspended in the three-week period ended last Friday. When the crackdown began Feb. 7, a total of 234 youngsters already were on suspension. Thus the over-all total in recent months is 1,255.

As of last Friday 468 pupils were still on suspension. Of the pupils whose cases have been "adjusted," some are back in school, some have been committed to institutions and some have left the system.

Dr. Jansen also made known the results of the school system's annual survey of narcotics addiction among the 404,353 junior and senior high school students. The survey found twenty-nine known addicts, including three girls. There were sixteen last year. In addition, ten youngsters were listed as suspects; this figure compared with two in the previous period.

Most of the known addicts, Dr. Jansen said, have been sent to Riverside Hospital on North Brothers Island, where the board maintains Public School 619. A few are attending regular schools under the careful eyes of teachers and the treatment of physicians.

Calls Number Few

Dr. Jansen noted that the number of actual and suspected addicts was relatively small. He attributed the increase over last year to a general rise in enrollment and to the fact that "in some areas it is probably easier now to get the narcotics."

The majority of addicts in the schools, he said, are marijuana users. He noted that addicts usually began by smoking marijuana cigarettes and then moving on to heroin and other drugs.

The school system's first survey of narcotics addiction, which covered the period from January to September, 1951, disclosed 173 known addicts and thirty-nine suspects.

Subsequently surveys showed:

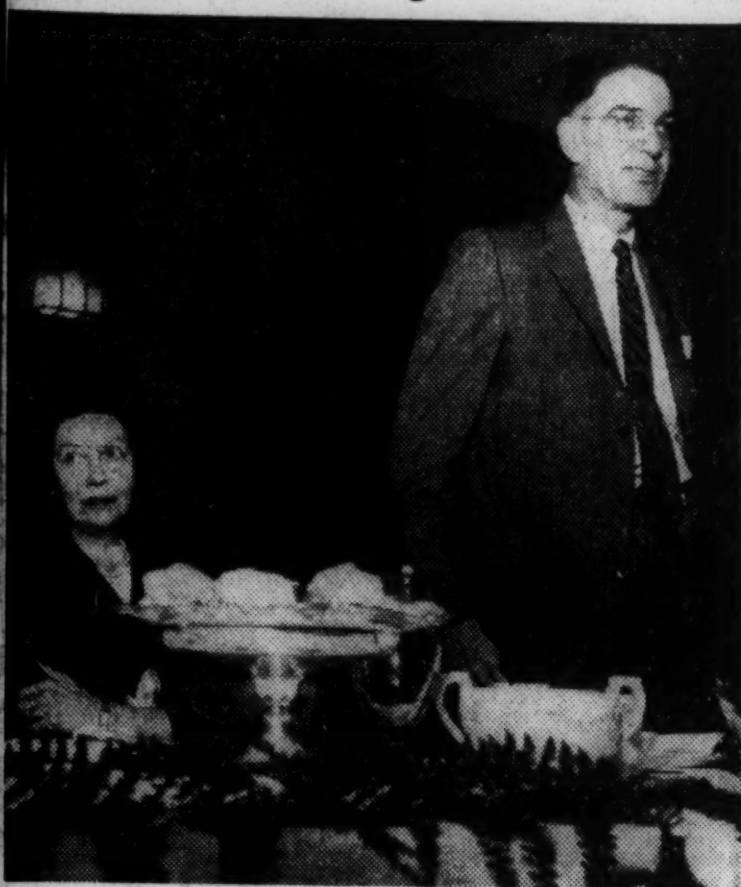
Survey Periods	Addicts	Suspects
Sept., 1951-June, 1952	31	119
July, 1952-Dec., 1952	29	27
Jan., 1953-Oct., 1953	18	15
Oct., 1953-May, 1954	27	4
May, 1954-Mar., 1955	9	3
Mar., 1955-Mar., 1956	16	10
Mar., 1956-April, 1957	16	2

Fourteen of the addicts detected in 1957-58 attended Manhattan schools, as did three of the suspects. Ten addicts and two suspects came from the Bronx; four addicts and five suspects were from Brooklyn; and one addict was found in Queens.

The Superintendent indicated that suspensions of problem pupils would continue, but he

predicted that the number would drop in the weeks ahead. Last month, the official said, the normal suspension rate before the crackdown began was about twenty-five pupils a week.

Gallagher, Angered by 'Demagoguery' On School Crime, Urges Aid for Youth



The New York Times

URGES 'HALT TO DEMAGOGUERY': Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of City College, speaking yesterday at a meeting of Interfaith Neighbors. He criticized the "wrongful use of grand jury processes" in fight against juvenile delinquency. At left is Mrs. Glen Garbutt, who is chairman of group, formed by churches and synagogues.

An end of "demagoguery" in the fight against juvenile delinquency was urged yesterday by Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of City College.

Referring to the dispute between the Board of Education and a Brooklyn grand jury over violence in city schools, he said:

"About all that is being accomplished by the current, much-publicized, wrongful use of grand jury processes in a neighboring borough is the furtherance of hysteria and the intensifying of pressures on those already deeply concerned. When a sensitive and compassionate person is driven to suicide, it is time to call a halt to demagoguery."

This was a reference to the suicide last week of George Goldfarb, principal of the John Marshall Junior High School in Brooklyn. The Board of Educa-

Gallagher, "one has only to look at the squalid home life of a boy or girl to be amazed over the fact that anyone could live under such conditions without striking out violently against the community which permits such home conditions."

The "villains of the piece," he continued, are neither teachers nor the Board of Education nor the police, but "any and all persons who adopt a feeling of self-righteousness, strike a pose of moral wrath, and from this vantage of unassailable self-assurance hurl their Olympian bolts of wrath at the children of the desolate."

Every child who feels rejected, he said, is a potential delinquent. He contended that the aim of every plan to combat delinquency should be to build "the inclusive community" in which no one felt rejected and every child could develop self-respect and self-discipline.

N. Y. to set up special schools for delinquents

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (A). — Mayor Robert F. Wagner and Gov. Averell Harriman have agreed on using four existing schools to accommodate problem children in an effort to cut crime in the city's schools.

After the mayor and governor conferred for 2½ hours yesterday, Harriman said he is prepared to draw up a supplemental budget providing further state aid, with an eye toward buying or leasing facilities for additional state correctional institutions.

The city now has five special schools. The new "specials" would be opened within a month in old buildings now vacant or only partially used, Wagner said. Two other special schools are planned for use next September.

WAGNER SAID the four extra schools would be able to care for 600 to 800 students. He said it would cost the city about \$125,000 to get each of the schools in shape.

The Board of Education has suspended 644 students who had been charged with insubordina-

tion or acts of violence.

In recent weeks, a number of the city's 900 schools have been the scene of rapes, assaults, stab-bings and delinquency. Although only an estimated 1 per cent of the city's million public school pupils have caused trouble, the juvenile outbreaks reached the point where a special Brooklyn Grand Jury began probing violence in the schools. The incidents have involved both Negro and white students in the integrated school system.

COMMUNITY ACTS TO AID ITS YOUTH

East Flatbush Is Providing Week-End Recreation for 1,500 Children

Business men, teachers and 400 families in a Brooklyn community that has had its share of juvenile delinquency have joined to emphasize juvenile decency.

Out of their efforts has come the Rugby-East Flatbush Boys Club. Every week-end since last Dec. 7 it has provided a variety of activities for 1,500 neighborhood boys and girls.

The project was started two years ago by two educators at Meyer Levin Junior High School, Beverly Road and East Fifty-ninth Street. They are Robert L. Shurr, a science teacher, and Bert A. Ludwig, assistant principal.

So much is being done for underprivileged areas, but middle class communities—like East Flatbush—are often ignored," Mr. Shurr said yesterday. "We felt there was a crying need for a youth center here."

With the aid of neighborhood business men—a sporting goods dealer, an insurance broker, a plastics manufacturer, a truck line operator and a physician—the teachers formed the club. Mr. Shurr was its first president.

Lot Is Purchased

A door-to-door campaign added scores of members at dues of \$10 a year. There were contributions of 25 cents, \$1, \$5

and up. Theatre parties and bazaars were held.

By August, 1956, the club was able to purchase a 90-by-100 foot lot on Ralph Avenue near Clarendon Road for \$9,000.

The doorbell ringing continued, as did the bazaars and outings. The slogan was, "We have the land, now lend a hand."

At first, meetings were held in the homes of members. Now the monthly sessions are held in the junior high school. The club's board meets every week. Recently the club rented a store at 549 Church Avenue as its headquarters.

Last year there was a let-down in the club's activities. Then, in November, Mr. Ludwig took over as vice president. Milton Book is president.

"So many schools are shut down over the week-end," Mr.

Ludwig said. "All those facilities are going to waste."

Mr. Ludwig met with officials of the Board of Education. The board permitted the club to use Samuel Tilden High School, Tilden Avenue and East Fifty-seventh Street, on week-ends. The school is one of forty-one where a policeman has been assigned to maintain order.

"The board, of course, doesn't have the funds to keep all the schools open on week-ends," Mr. Ludwig said, "but they told us that if we could raise the money we could use the high school."

A fund drive was started and the club put up \$5,000. Of this, \$4,000 is for a staff of nine headed by Alfred (Dusty) De Stefano, former basketball coach at St. John's University. The rest of the money went for equipment.

The opening date was Dec. 7. Activities in the school's three gymnasiums now include basketball, badminton, table tennis, volleyball, roller skating, swimming and dancing. The club's members are from 11 to 17 years old. The hours on Saturdays and Sundays are from noon to 5 P. M.

Student strikes teacher at N. Y. special school

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Violence broke out

yesterday at one of the city's special schools for delinquent pupils and also at a high-ranking high school.

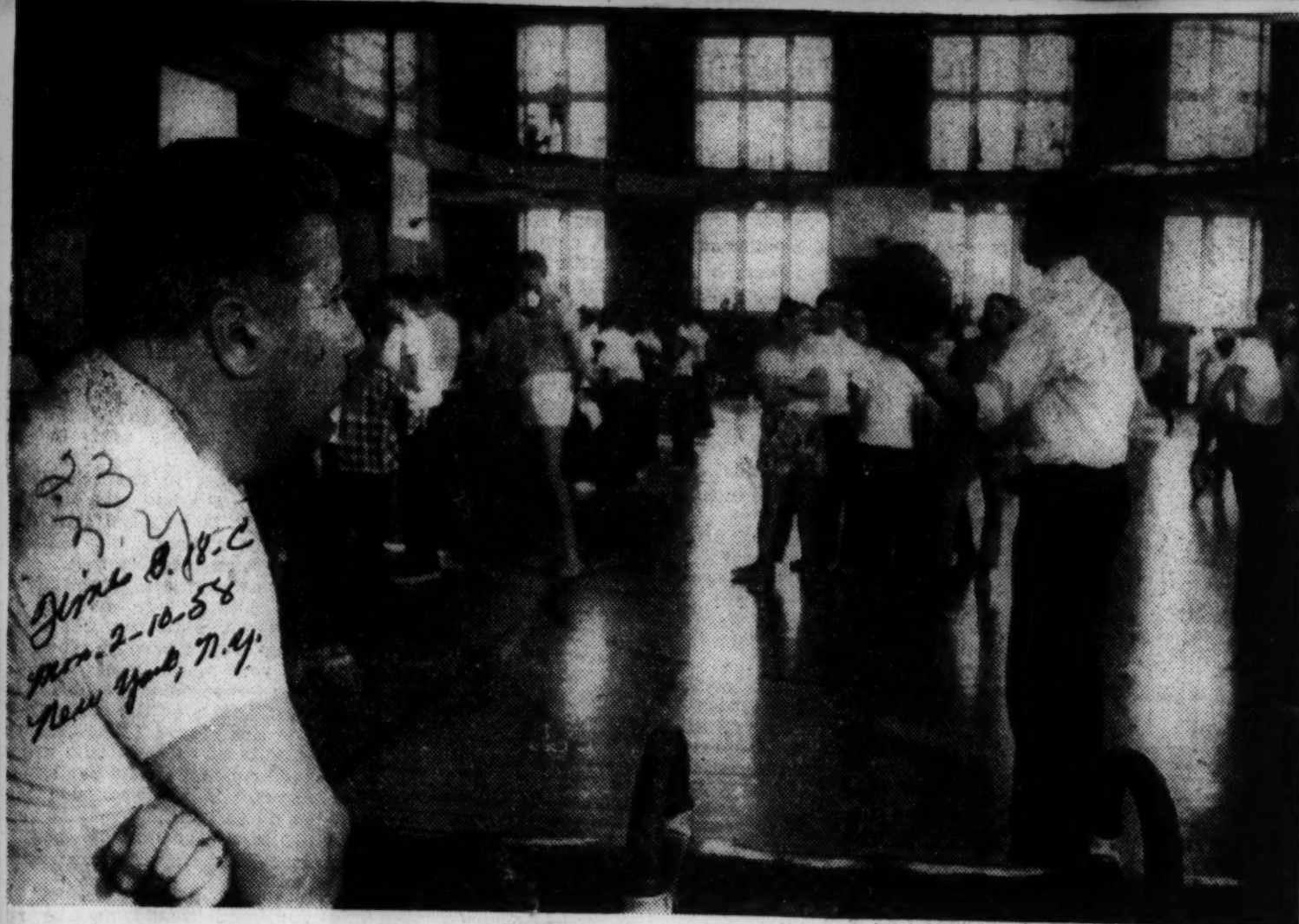
In the first major incident reported since the special Manhattan school opened March 3, a 15-year-old student was arrested after a scuffle with a teacher.

Police said the youth, Charles MacDougle, hit Edward Carpenter, 37, when the teacher asked him to turn over cigarettes before filing into class. Both are Negro.

Principal Irving M. Boroff denied that any blows were struck. He said the boy pushed the teacher and squared off as if to throw a punch. MacDougle was charged with juvenile delinquency and paroled in his parents' custody.

MEANWHILE, at Stuyvesant High School in Manhattan, one of the city's leading academic institutions, Edward G. Linde, 17, was hit on the head with a claw hammer in a woodworking shop. He fell to the floor and later was admitted to a hospital with a fracture of the skull.

Police picked up Joseph R. Adams, 14, at his home and charged him with juvenile delinquency. Adams had fled from the classroom. Both Adams and Linde are white.



ACCENT ON JUVENILE DECENCY: Alfred (Dusty) De Stefano directs sports activities for Rugby-East Flatbush Boys Club in gymnasium of Samuel Tilden High School. Week-end center was established to keep youths off streets.

Trouble Grows In Brooklyn... No. 2—

Brooklyn Juvenile Delinquents Place Main Reliance On Fear

(Second of a Series)
By Scripps Howard Newspapers
NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Fear is one of the main reliances of juvenile delinquents in Brooklyn schools.
Not fear just among kids—where there's plenty—but among adults, the teachers.
"The teachers are ridden with fear," one veteran teacher told reporters for The New York World Telegram and Sun after being assured her name would be kept secret.
"You mean they're afraid of the children?"
"Not that so much. The teachers are afraid of the principals. The principals are afraid of the district superin-

tendents, who are afraid of the Board of Education."
The tendency is to cover up and hush up anything that goes wrong because everyone is afraid of his superior.
Reporters encountered under-world-type attitudes in trying to talk to students. "I'm not doing nothing," a 10-year-old shouted when a reporter identified himself to a group.
But one boy did talk. He told about "shakedown"—older boys taking lunch money from younger ones by threats.
"They shook me down when I was smaller," the boy said. "Then I did it. It was an easy way to get money."
The boy, 14, lives with his mother and several brothers. He expects to be graduated from junior high school in

June. He has to struggle to read a single paragraph in a newspaper.
He laughed as he told how smaller boys gave up nickels and dimes to him. "I never really hurt them, but they don't know it. The idiots are willing to pay, so I took it."
He quit school last Fall, but a teacher he considers a friend talked him into returning.
A patrolman on a beat in Brooklyn, asked what kind of children are the real trouble-makers, said:
"Lots of times I see some kid horsing around. Nothing bad in itself, but you know it's going to lead to trouble. You get the boy or girl. You ask him his name. He gives it to you. He knows his mother's

name. But I'd say 25 per cent of them don't know their father's name, or where he is."
Relief laws cause trouble, too.
A teacher said:
"Many of the so-called disturbed children are actually insane and belong in mental institutions."
"The disturbed child just goes from one class to another. He's never helped and he never learns anything."
Another said:
"If you could get rid of a tiny handful of kids, only 15 or 20 out of the 800 in my school, there would be no trouble at all. This small group poisons many of the other kids, like a bad apple in a barrel."
When racial tensions trigger trouble in the schools, according to teacher after teacher, the conflict reflects trouble among adults in the neighborhood, where one population group is probably being replaced by another.
"Invariably the troublemakers

YOUTH TELLS JURY OF GANG FOR 'TOTS'

Times P/16
Murder Trial Hears of Unit for 12-Year-Old Boys Led by 'Wee Magician'

New York, N.Y.
By JACK ROTH
A 14-year-old juvenile delinquent testified yesterday that the Egyptian Kings gang had not only senior and junior divisions but also one for boys 12 years old. It was known as the Egyptian King Tots.
The witness was Vincent Pardon of 625 West 135th Street. His testimony was given in General Sessions Court at the trial of seven teenagers accused of fatally stabbing and beating 15-year-old Michael Farmer, a polio victim, in Highbridge Park.
The defendants have been identified as members of the Egyptian Dragons, a gang that grew from the merger of the Egyptian Kings and a branch of the Dragons.
Pardon told Judge Irwin D. Davidson and the all-male jury that when he joined the Kings in the summer of 1956 the "leader of my division was called 'Wee Magician.'"
He identified "Wee Magician" as Henry Jones. Jones and Pardon were adjudged juvenile delinquents for their participation in the July 30 killing and are now serving indeterminate

Rejoined Gang

One of the defendants on trial is Leroy Birch, 18, of 533 West 151st Street. He is known as the "Magician."
Pardon said he quit the gang nine months after joining and then rejoined it in the middle of last June. At that time, he said, another of the defendants, Lencio DeLeon, 15, of 569 West 150th Street, was president of the junior division.
Assistant District Attorney Robert R. Reynolds asked Pardon about the officers of the Dragons.
The witness said that in addition to a president and a "war lord," the gang also had a "prime minister." He identified the "prime minister" as Howard Rowan, another youth serving a juvenile delinquency term.
Assistant District Attorney Howard D. Blank explained that the "prime minister" acted as a sort of "talent scout" for the gang. Mr. Blank said after court that it was the "prime minister's" task to gauge the relative

strength of rival gangs and to report whether he thought the Dragons could beat them in wars. The wars were declared by the "war lord."
Defense Reverses Stand
Earlier in the day the lawyers representing the defendants reversed their position on cross-examining Patrick O'Kelly, another 14-year-old witness. They had held on Wednesday that they could not properly cross-examine O'Kelly until after they had heard the testimony of the medical examiner on how the Farmer boy had met his death.
The reversal came after Judge Davidson, commenting on the vagaries of life, had warned the lawyers of the responsibility that would be theirs if the witness died before he could be cross-examined.
O'Kelly, under cross-examination, said that at the police station the day after the Highbridge slaying he saw a police officer with red hair kick one of the boys and heard another boy scream.
He also identified a blood-stained red jacket as the one Michael Farmer wore the night he was killed. Young Farmer was not a gang member but had gone to the park "to sneak a swim" in Highbridge pool.
The defendants, besides Birch and DeLeon, are John McCarthy, 15, of 614 West 152d Street; Charles Horton, 18, of 740 Riverside Drive; Richard Hills, 15, of 583 Riverside; George Melandez, 16, of 150 West 125th Street, and Louis Alvarez, 16, of 1484 Amsterdam Avenue.

Wagner, Harriman To Meet on Schools Conference Tomorrow Will Seek Custody Funds for Delinquents

The crisis in juvenile delinquency in the schools precipitated the ouster of 544 students on Friday. Since then the question of what to do with the 544 who were sent "into the streets" has been considered by state and city officials. The issue has boiled down to the need for custodial facilities for a "hard core" of disruptive students. The city has taken the position that it is up to the state to provide these facilities.

By Judith Crist

Mayor Wagner announced yesterday that he will meet with Gov. Harriman Wednesday to ask the Governor for additional funds so that the state can fulfill its "responsibility" in providing permanent custodial facilities for juvenile delinquents.

The meeting, scheduled for 3:30 p. m. at the Governor's New York home, 16 E. 81st St., was sought by the Mayor by telephone during a two-hour conference in the Mayor's office attended by top city and Board of Education officials.

At the end of the conference, the Mayor said that he and his aids would meet with Mr. Harriman and his aids and present figures, compiled by the courts and by the Board of Education, on the city's needs for custodial facilities. The purpose of the meeting, he said, "is to seek additional state funds."

The City Hall conference, called by the Mayor as an emergency measure following the suspension of at least 544 troublesome pupils last Friday, resulted in a statement issued without comment by the Mayor.

Superintendent of Schools William Jansen, however, who had participated in the conference, conceded afterward:

"We don't know the answer yet."

The City Hall announcement said the Board of Education was "establishing procedures" to give each suspended student a hearing to determine a "proper placement" for each.

Some of the suspended students could, it said, be placed in "existing '600' schools," for disturbed students, although Dr. Jansen said later these schools are filled to capacity. Or, it said, they could be placed "in additional temporary facilities to be set up immediately." Dr. Jansen said afterward that his "most optimistic" estimate for such a "temporary" facility to be set up would be in a month, with staffs drawn from other school faculties. He said:

"After all, we can't do the impossible."

Finally, the statement noted, "immediate steps," apparently a reference to the Mayor's meeting with the Governor, would be taken "with the state to provide custodial facilities for those who should be assigned to institutions." Meanwhile, the Youth Board social workers and court probation officers would "concentrate" on the suspended students and "the Police Department is also alerted."

The statement concluded:

"The Board of Education did not rule out the possibility that some of the cases presently under suspension might be returned to regular school. Severity of the offense, attitudes of the individual child and the measure of co-operation which the home is able and willing to

provide will be important determining factors in such cases."

This last, like the hearing procedures for suspended students, has long been Board of Education policy. School officials conceded that the City Hall statement indicated little progress in the over-all program that has, from the beginning, involved getting custodial facilities for the "hard core" of juvenile delinquents returned to the schools by the courts for lack of such facilities.

At Board of Education headquarters, 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn, Dr. Jansen explained that the "mass suspensions" involved no basic change in the suspension policy. He said:

The reasons for suspension were always well known but our policy was not to suspend pupils unless you had other facilities to provide for them. That aspect is not solved yet."

The 544 pupils suspended Friday were in the elementary, junior high and vocational high schools of the city. It is not yet known how many among the 170,000 students in the academic and technical high schools have been suspended because there, Dr. Jansen said without further explanation, the "disruptive" students are being given hearings first and being suspended, if suspension is warranted, afterwards.

Change in Procedure

The one change in the long-established suspension procedure made Friday was that principals notified parents that their children were being suspended, instead of "technically" clearing the suspension through the assistant superintendent who would then notify the parent.

Then, instead of making the suspended pupil report to school daily—usually to sit outside the principal's office—until he was given a hearing, the 544 were ordered out of school.

Yesterday Dr. Jansen, at a meeting with assistant superintendents after the City Hall conference, and later at a press conference at board headquarters, announced further changes. He said suspension procedures were being "streamlined." Then, however, he said that instead of giving a student

a hearing within ten days, as normally required, he would "allow" a thirty-day period, in case any of the twenty-nine assistant superintendents conducting the hearings "got bogged down." Further, instead of the usual five days in which the assistant superintendent normally is to report on a hearing, Dr. Jansen said he would "allow" an "indefinite" period to elapse, as much, he estimated, as ten days.

Hearings Involve Many

But the hearings, as the City Hall announcement had said, would still involve the student, his parents, the teacher or teachers complaining, the principal, attendance officers, Bureau of Child Guidance workers and a probation officer, if one is concerned.

The outcome of such hearings, usually, has been either the student's return to school or transfer to another school, depending on the amount of co-operation offered by pupil and parent; assignment to a

"600" school, institutionalization or, in some cases, "expulsion," as expulsion is officially called.

Dr. Jansen said there was a "possibility" of some of the suspended students returning to school. He said:

"If the parents seem cooperative, we shall in all probability give them another chance. If they show improvement, that's fine. If they continue to be disruptive we will take them to court."

He said officials "will investigate working more closely" with probation authorities. He noted repeatedly that the question of what to do with the "hard core" or "disruptive" students was still unresolved, because of the custodial problem.

Most Need Custody

Dr. Jansen emphasized that a majority of the suspended students are candidate for custodial institutions rather than the "600" schools, which provide for "disturbed" youngsters from the fifth through tenth grade in a special program.

Some of the suspended students, however, can be handled in "600" schools, although the existing ones are jammed. The "temporary special schools" envisioned in the City Hall statement, would have some of the

"600" school facilities—small classes and a greater attempt at child guidance and psychiatric work—but would not have the vocational training facilities. He "guessed" that three or four such temporary schools, accommodating about 150 students each, could be set up in several existing buildings. He

said, "I hope that we might organize one or two of them in a month," but emphasized that this was his "most optimistic" hope.

Dr. Jansen expressed the hope that he would be meeting "within a week" with three State Education Department aids assigned by State Education Commissioner James E. Allen Jr. to "assist" him in the problem. But Dr. Jansen noted:

"I have become convinced that the responsibility for educating the 'hard core' of 'disruptive' students is not on the schools but on some other phase of government."

Other "phases" of government were represented at the City Hall meeting. In addition to Dr. Jansen and the Mayor, the conferees included John Warren Hill, presiding Justice of the Court of Domestic Relations; Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy, Ralph Whelan, newly appointed coordinator of the city's juvenile delinquency program; Corporation Counsel Peter Campbell Brown, Deputy Mayor John J. Theobald, who will succeed Dr. Jansen as Superintendent on Sept. 1; City Budget Director Abraham D. Beame, Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education, and City Administrator Charles F. Preusse, as well as William R. Peer, the Mayor's executive secretary.

When asked for a press conference with the Mayor on the City Hall statement, however, Mr. Peer said that it was up to Board of Education officials to comment on it.

Dr. Jansen said that twenty-five assistant superintendents "in the field" and four from board headquarters would conduct the hearings which would start "at once." He said that although the Board of Education policy statement had said that no child charged with violating a law involving violence or insubordination would be readmitted to school until found innocent by a "court of compe-

tent jurisdiction," he would use his own discretion if he considered a child "a good risk" in readmitting him.



MEETING ON SCHOOLS AT CITY HALL — Mayor Wagner with city officials as they prepared to confer on the school situation yesterday. Seated are (left to right): Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy, Mayor Wagner, Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education, and William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools. Standing are Justice John Warren Hill (left) of the Domestic Relations Court, and Ralph W. Whelan, executive director of the New York City Youth Board.

Anti-Delinquency Clinic A Success, but May Go School Board Wants to Place Bronx-Project Staff Elsewhere

By Richard C. Wald

One of the city's most successful student counselling programs has been operating so successfully in a high-delinquency area of the Bronx for the last nine years that its supporters see it as the solution to New York's school problems. Paradoxically, the Board of Education wishes to disband the

program. The board believes that it can make use of its twenty-three professional workers elsewhere in the school system. The program, which goes under the title of the Three Schools Project, is simply three fully-staffed child guidance clinics, one each in an elementary, a junior high and a high school. They provide immediate psychiatric and vocational aid

to 1,000 children a year. The high school, which has all the ingredients of a "problem" school, hasn't had a knifing, a robbery, a rape or similar occurrence since the project began in 1949—even though the neighborhood from which it draws its pupils supplied Bronx police and court authorities with 69.6 per cent of all their juvenile delinquency cases in the first half of 1957. The Board of Education proposes that the three clinics be broken up and their professional workers be incorporated into the Bureau of Child Guidance and spread out, two to a school, over the city. This has raised anguished cries from teachers who were once hostile to the whole idea,

The Three Schools Project probably unique in the United States, was founded as an experiment by the New York City Youth Board in co-operation with the Board of Education. In 1955 it was transferred to the Community Mental Health Board, which now operates it at an annual cost of \$194,000. The Board of Education would spend the same amount since it is convinced the project is a success. But it would undoubtedly lose most of the professional personnel since they could be hired by the child guidance unit only as daily substitutes—at a \$1,400 annual cut in pay.

Typical School
Typical of the project schools



SUCCESSFUL SCHOOL COUNSELING PROJECT—A student entering the counseling office in Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Post Road, the Bronx.

parents who regard the clinics as a prime family aid and community leaders who are afraid of the project—they count teams of two as a complete loss—will seriously harm the neighborhood. The proposition was tabled at the Board's Feb. 6 meeting because of the strong opposition of the Bronx members. It may yet go through, however.

Morris is a huge, Gothic cathedral sort of place. Its neighborhood is called Morrisania, a lower middle class area in pre-war days, when it was overwhelmingly Jewish in population. But during the war, there was a large influx of Negro and Puerto Rican families and the white families moved out. In 1948, because whites and the older Negro families didn't want their children going there, Morris had only 1,400 students, half what it once had enrolled. In the first half of that year, 76.3 per cent of all the Bronx' arraignments in Children's Court and referrals to the Police Juvenile Air Bureau, came from the Morris neighborhood.

As part of a community-wide effort to keep the neighborhood from descending into anarchy—a movement led in large by Philip H. Michaels, vice-president of Sachs Quality Stores, who still vividly recalls the race and religion riots of the depression—the clinics were installed. Emily L. Shepard, the case-work supervisor who began with the Morris unit, recalled: "The first day, the teachers had lined up twenty-five students who were trouble-makers. They couldn't get any help for them from overcrowded community agencies. . . . It was like a hospital where they lined up all the chronic cardiacs. Some of them we just couldn't cure."

But some they could, and did. All three clinics rapidly became an integral part of the schools, the pressure-valve where "problem" children were dealt with immediately. As a recent study of the project observed, the teachers taught better, the schools were happier and the amount of student disruption was curtailed.

Confidential Interviews
At Morris, all the interviews are confidential and parents are brought in only when the students want it, Helen Rodabaugh, one of the case-workers, explained. About 30 per cent of the "clients" come in on their own. The junior high school in the project is P. S. 37, at 145th St. and Claremont Parkway. Their staffs are not as full as Morris', but their clinic, the teachers raised \$100

of P. S. 42—she has three sons attending—was equally enthusiastic. She detests the physical condition of 42. "That's a lot of school was here before the Indians." The outsiders of its windows can't be washed because the frames are too old and weak to support a window-cleaner's belt. Still, she said:

Before the Indians
Mrs. Gloria Williams, president of the Parents Association, said:

Greenwich Village School Takes Care Of Tough Boys

By ROBERT FARRINGTON

NEW YORK (AP) — This is the story of Tony and Mr. Carpenter and the toughest school in town.

Tony is a bad boy in a school of bad boys. The city Board of Education doesn't use words like that. It calls Tony "disturbed" and assigns him to a special "problem" school opened a few weeks ago in a condemned building in downtown Greenwich Village. All the boys there have been expelled from other schools.

Tony, of Italian descent, was beaten up the other day. His right eye was half-closed with a swollen bruise over the cheekbone. He sat with his back to the wall between two other white boys in Carpenter's room.

Carpenter is a Negro, as are most of the dozen boys in his class. School officials say they don't keep count by race. Negroes predominate among the school's 90-odd boys, compared to whites and Puerto Ricans.

Edward Carpenter, 37, is round-faced, of medium height and with a hard, muscular handshake. Carpenter means business. He had one of his students, a 15-year-old Negro, taken to the police station after the boy pushed and shoved him in a schoolyard squabble. The boy, who was charged with juvenile delinquency, was back in the classroom, showing no particular animosity.

Carpenter was testing his dozen students' reading level by having them come to his desk quietly one by one. Abruptly, he addressed the class: "Let's talk about what's on all of our minds. We're thinking it, let's say it. What about it, Tony? What happened to you?"

Tony, surprised, looked around cautiously. Then in a low voice, he answered, "A bunch of guys jumped me. Colored

guys. I didn't do anything to them." *Jun 4 27-58*
"Well, what about it, class? Why did they jump him?" Carpenter asked.
There was a shuffling of feet

and a thin Negro boy up front said, "Maybe they wanted to show him who was boss around here."

"Is that it? Do you think colored boys pick on white boys?"

Carpenter asked.

Most of the heads nodded vigorously. A white boy with a strong Spanish accent said, "There's more colored in the school. If there was more Puerto

Rican or Spanish, they'd pick on the colored boys, and if there were more whites they'd pick on all the others. That's just the way it is."
"Do you think that's

asked Carpenter.

The heads shook negatively. "What can you do about it? You colored boys are in the majority."

A Negro boy said "we wasn't there when Tony got jumped. If it happens again, we could make the others stand back—just one against one."

"Suppose he's bigger than Tony, is that fair?"

No, the boys agreed, that wasn't fair.

The talk switched to tough kids in other classes, and to another teacher who failed to control them during the brief moments the classes were together in the cafeteria.

"He's afraid of the kids," said one boy.

"He's a phony," said another.

"Am I afraid, am I a phony?" Carpenter shot back.

"No; you don't let us get away with anything."

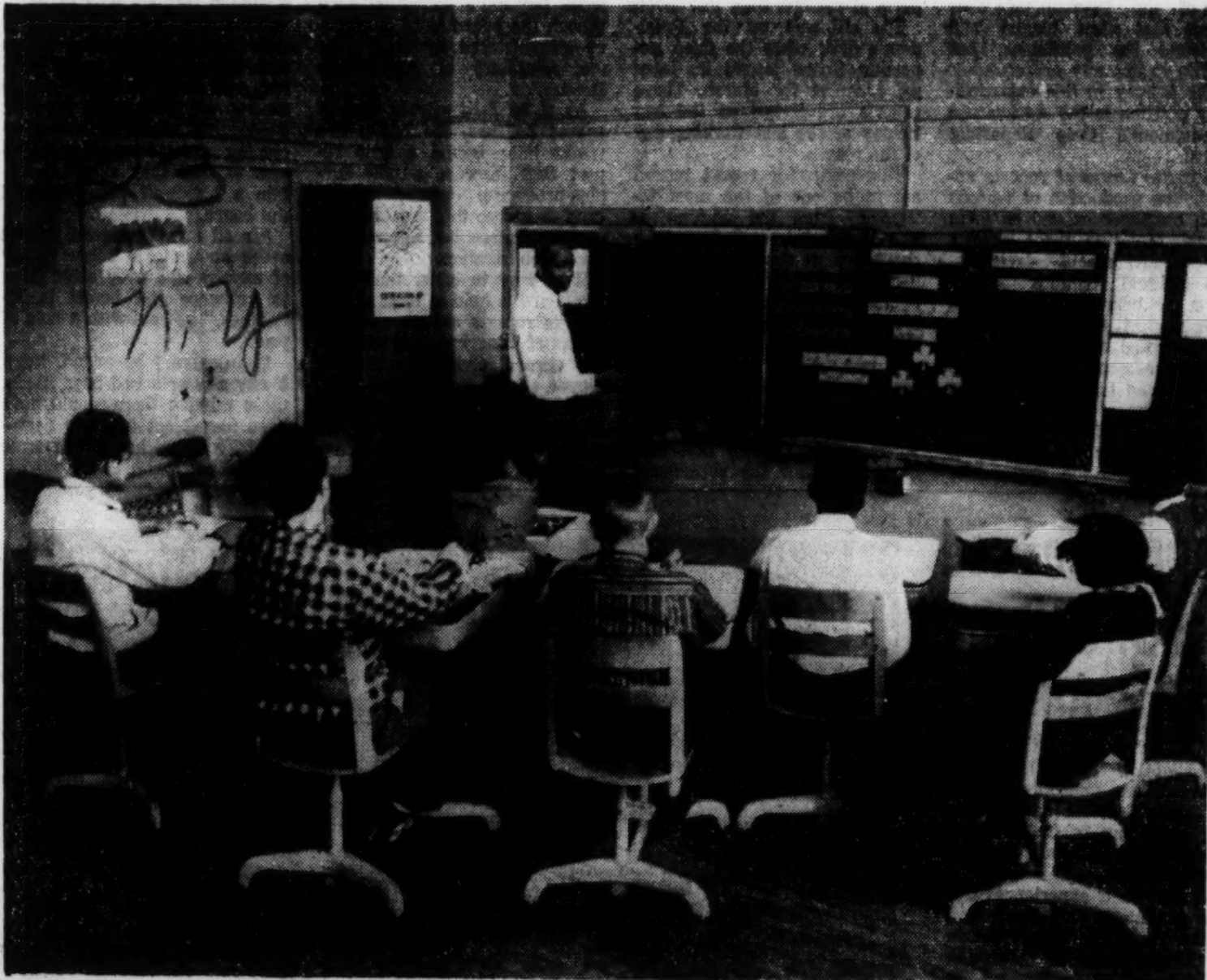
Carpenter sketched some of the background of the maligned teacher. He had been a top basketball player, a college boxing champion. Carpenter told them of Jackie Robinson and the temper he held in check and the slurs he endured as the first Negro baseball player in the major leagues.

"Don't you think it takes more of a man, that it's harder to keep your mouth shut and not hit somebody?" Carpenter concluded.

The class agreed it did and that it had been hasty in calling the teacher a "phony."

"You've got to level with these kids," Carpenter told a reporter. "They've been kidded too much. The minute you lie to them, they turn away. You've got to make them respect you. I told the boy I took to the police, 'You've made me lose face in front of the rest of the kids and you're not getting away with it.' He understood. He's not mad at me. He's mad at the school, he doesn't think he's done anything to warrant sending him here. He's going to be all right; there's good stuff in him."

Going from classroom to classroom, it was evident there was good stuff in most of the boys. Their faces were clean, alert, intelligent, their clothing neat. Many wore ties. Carpenter insists on ties. He feels proper dress builds self-respect. The school principal, Irving M. Boroff, an old hand at handling



TEACHER HAS UPPER HAND IN PROBLEM SCHOOL
Joseph Howcutt Refuses To Let Students Take Over

ding difficult boys, won't let them wear dungarees, boots or motorcycle jackets. Matches, and therefore cigarettes, are forbidden for fear of fire in the 50-year-old building. Actually, the building looks as solid and safe as a firehouse, but it was condemned to make way for a playground for a new school.

Each morning the boys have to turn out their pockets. Matches and cigarettes are confiscated. This also goes for any little thing like a sharpened screwdriver or a beer can opener which is a wicked weapon in a fight.

Too much money is forbidden, to thwart shakedown and extortions of the weak by the strong. Anything over 25 cents is held by the school until dismissal time. The boys are given their lunch and transportation on the city subways. There are no candy bars or soft drinks on sale. Pupils are not allowed to set foot out of the school.

Much of the misbehavior is of a teasing nature, plaguing other boys or trying to get a rise out of the teacher. Yet the long-suffering teachers have to avoid a showdown. Only the most violent conduct would warrant expelling the boys from this school.

A tall, clean-cut Negro, said to the reporter, "You want to know what's wrong with this school? The teachers aren't tough enough. That's what's the matter."

When an air raid siren sounded, shouts, screams and whistles came from inside one classroom. The assistant principal, Charles Citrano, pushed open the door. The teacher, a short, white-faced man, looked startled. The raid chorus diminished rapidly, at the sight of Citrano, the school disciplinarian and the only man who knows the complete history on every boy.

Citrano is hardboiled but enthusiastic about the boys.

"We're not going to turn them into angels overnight," he said. "They won't fit in any ordinary classroom; that's why they're here. You can't expect the same obedience. But all they need is a chance. I talked to each. I said, 'Your record goes into the drawer and stays there. No one knows what you've done to bring you here. You're starting clean.'"

Citrano, who came out of a vocational food trades school, plans to give the senior high school boys a half day of academic subjects and a half day of job training to such jobs as gas station attendant, bus boy and punch press operator.

"They've been kicked around and they feel lost," he said. "If they can go out of here on a job, and start making some regular money, they'll straighten out all right."

Citrano and Boroff proudly showed off the library, stocked with the best in new simple science books and other subjects.

"We'll get 'em," Boroff said. "When we get them sorted out by reading skills and they start with these books, they won't be able to stop."

Boroff talked reluctantly of the race mixture, unwilling to agree with underdog. On the school room walls and corridors he has had placed mottoes and slogans which say that America needs all her citizens, white, black and yellow.

As the boys were escorted to their subways, he cautioned them to behave themselves.

"We're all God's children," he said. "He made us all black and white. Let's show everybody we can work together in this school."

One boy lightly touched a scar on the back of the reporter's neck.

"Looks like you got knifed, mister. Guess somebody cut you, huh?"

There was respect in his soft voice — respect at the thought of violence which in his world was the final authority.

CITY TO ADD 3,000 TO SUMMER DRIVE ON YOUTH CRIME

Mayor Says Agencies Will Shift Schedules in Effort to Combat Delinquency

CRITICAL PERIOD CITED
Recession Called Factor in Cutting Jobs and Putting Teen-Agers on Streets

By JOHN C. DEVLIN
Three thousand additional city employees will be assigned to the task of combating juvenile crime in the summer months,

Mayor Wagner announced last night. The group, which will include 675 patrolmen, will be assigned to high-delinquency areas. The Mayor said, special attention would be given to playgrounds, parks and pools.

Mr. Wagner, speaking over WRCA-TV and WABC-TV, said Police Department vacations would be kept to a maximum of 12 per cent of personnel during the summer period so that maximum manpower would be available when juveniles are vacationing from school.

The New York City Youth Board also will put its staff on the same budgeted vacation schedule.

Based on Whelan Report
One factor that may complicate the delinquency problem this summer, the Mayor said, is the fact that this year there will be fewer jobs for teenagers. This was an apparent reference to the recession. This will mean, he said, that more young people will be on the streets.

The Mayor's fifteen-minute talk was a summary of a comprehensive report submitted to him by Ralph W. Whelan, City Coordinator for Juvenile Delinquency Control and Prevention.

The report, complete with charts and maps showing principal delinquency areas, details measures to be taken by the various municipal and public agencies concerned with the problem during the critical period. This was identified as July and August.

"I intend to see that this report's recommendations are carried out," the Mayor said.

390 of Children Cited
"Our law enforcement officers have been instructed to deal forcefully and immediately with any violation of the law, whether by teen-ager or adult," he continued.

In a fifteen-minute question-and-answer period after his talk, the Mayor said he believed that policemen should use "a little more force in some cases than in the past." He said he expected the over-all summer program to "put a dent" in the delinquency rate.

After the broadcast, reporters asked him if he had had "any

beefs" from city employees annoyed by not being able to have July or August vacations. He said "None that I know of," and then bristling slightly, he added: "Look, everybody has to make some sacrifices in this thing. I can tell you we are not playing for marbles. This is a real problem."

The Mayor said he also had asked private agencies to cooperate in providing full coverage during the summer.

In addition, he called upon private citizens to cooperate. He said:

"Unless each individual citizen sees it as part of his personal responsibility, the problem will be that more difficult to solve. Your influence in the home, the standards you set in your community, your readiness to help and assist when that help is called for—these are the forces that will turn the tide." He noted that "no more than 1 per cent of our children get into trouble" and that "1 per cent of the city's 2,000,000 families are responsible for 75 per cent of the delinquency."

"Unfortunately," he said, "during summer seasons—when we now find that the need is greatest—services to our young people have in the past been at a low ebb."

The Mayor said records show that during this period court cases involving children under 16 years of age drop. He said the 16-to-20 age bracket provided the principal problem.

Meyner Alarmed at Crime
Special to The New York Times.
TRENTON, May 9 — Gov. Robert B. Meyner called upon New Jersey judges and law enforcement officials today to increase their efforts toward reducing crime, particularly that involving juvenile offenders.

He stressed his "alarm" over the sharp upsurge in crimes of violence in this state during the last year. He noted that a sizable portion of the offenses involved youthful "hoodlums," who are "terrorizing our decent citizenry."

Mr. Meyner addressed more than 100 judges from the Municipal Court to the State Supreme Court level, gathered here for the tenth annual State Judicial Conference. The meeting was presided over by Chief Justice Joseph Weintraub and will end tomorrow.

The Governor said he had noted "with some satisfaction" that many judges and magistrates were displaying a "firm and realistic" attitude in dealing with convicted offenders in cases of personal violence. "I think," he continued, "although understaffed and often

approach may do some good in counteracting the harmful effects of the ego-satisfying notoriety produced by prominent newspaper headlines, particularly in dealing with the young to hoodlums.

"I am not implying that this is a simple problem. But, I earnestly invite your consideration as to what courts can do to combat this worsening social cancer in cooperation with all other responsible public agencies in any way involved. The public expects and is entitled to urgent concentration on this problem from all of us in government."

DELINQUENCY UNIT URGED ON SCHOOLS

Women's City Club Report Bids Board of Education Consolidate 3 Bureaus

OVERLAPPING IS CITED

Heads of Affected Units See Personnel and Money as Serious Drawbacks

The Women's City Club recommended yesterday that three Board of Education bureaus dealing with delinquency problems be consolidated into one.

The recommendation was contained in a report on a two-year study by the club's school committee. According to the report, the study was spurred by alarm over "the spreading epidemic of crime by school-age offenders and by accusations against the Board of Education."

The committee started with the contention that "many children who reach the courts have histories of behavior problems in school." It sought to determine "how well the schools are equipped to help children with delinquency-in-the-making problems from becoming delinquents."

The report concluded: "An all-out preventive program in the elementary schools that many judges and magistrates were displaying a 'firm and realistic' attitude in dealing with convicted offenders in cases of personal violence. Each, although understaffed and often

shockingly ill-equipped, has tried to do a job—each going its own way often overlapping, all without an over-all plan, all without over-all leadership."

The three board agencies the committee would consolidate are the Bureau of Child Guidance, the Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance, and the Bureau of Attendance.

Among the committee's findings were: "Some bureau personnel often diagnose and attempt treatment of pupils though they are not trained to do so." "There is too little exchange of information between agencies, and between agencies and schools."

"Personnel are handicapped by lack of clerical and professional help."

"Principals and teachers are harassed by lack of agency help for disturbed children."

Staff Problem Seen

Dr. Jean A. Thompson, director of the Bureau of Child Guidance, held that an "enormous staff" would be needed to carry out the committee's recommendations. She questioned whether it would be possible to find enough qualified help.

Dr. Morris Krugman, head of the Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance, said the bureau's were handicapped because "we are constantly being thrown into emergencies" with a consequent lack of time to do preventive work.

John B. Comer, division supervisor of the Bureau of Attendance, indicated that large amounts of money would be needed to implement the report but said that "money is not the total answer." He asked the more than 100 women attending the club's meeting: "How many of you would be willing to give up two hours a week to help these children?"

Dr. Robert MacIver, director of the city's Juvenile Delinquency Evaluation Project, praised the report and said the schools should be equipped to help children.

Jailed Boy Gangs Boast of Battles

Herald Tribune P. 1
Mon. 3-24-58
New York
Say Police Cannot Wipe Out Wars;
Organizations 'Draft' Most Members

Robert S. Bird, of the Herald Tribune staff, has investigated the ideas, attitudes and practices of those juvenile delinquents who spend at least part of their adolescence behind bars. To do this he was extended the freedom of the city's penal institutions by Mrs. Anna M. Kross, Commissioner of Corrections. In this second of five articles he reports on the reasons given for joining "clubs."

Herald Tribune Special

By Robert S. Bird

The juvenile gangs of New York, with their barbarities, probably will get worse, teenage gang leaders tell the New York Herald Tribune.

The youngsters say that school expulsions, police crack-downs and jailing of the worse offenders are not enough to stop the gangs.

On school expulsions, they say that most disorderly pupils hate school anyway and are not changed by being put into disciplinary classrooms.

As for arrest, jail and reformatory, the kid gangsters assert that these are not deterrents to delinquency, but rather are schools for crime.

In fact, it was in prison that interviewed the young gangsters — dozens of boys and girls under arrest or sentence who, until recently, were active in the city's biggest teenage street-fighter "clubs."

Gang Life Exerts

Powerful Pull

In bop-talk phrases and gangland slang these tough youngsters offered authentic viewpoints on the allurements and evils of juvenile gangs.

The way they describe it, the gangs fulfill urges in them that are too powerful to be repressed by parental harangues, school discipline, arrest, imprisonment or casualties incurred by them in gangland combat.

What kind of urges? According to the youngsters themselves, these:

The urge to fight.

To be with friends.

Prestige.

Sexual promiscuity with girl gangsters.

Rebellion against authority.

Revenge.

Feeling of freedom.

Something called "experience."

Adolescents In Custody

Adolescents (less than twenty-one years old) held in New York City Department of Correction detention institutions:

Yearly Totals

		Fe-	Male
1953	.....	9,059	905
1954	.....	10,966	875
1955	.....	10,112	811
1956	.....	10,908	851
1957	.....	12,571	785

Daily Average

		Fe-	Male
1955	.....	478	29
1956	.....	461	32
1957	.....	593	30

No data previous to 1955.



YOUNG GANGSTERS IN JAIL—Robert S. Bird (standing, left) interviewing adolescent boys in the new Brooklyn House of Detention. The man standing at right is Dr. Francis De Bilio, administrative director of the youth guidance program at the prison.

ences." (A joy ride in a stolen car is valued as an "experience.")

Add to these reasons for belonging to gangs, one other compelling cause: The youngsters say the gangs force them to join on pain of being despised and punished as a neighborhood "creep."

And one overriding disadvantage offsets the attractions they hit her. I joined the club and finally got one of those mit. They confess they live in guys. With my knife."

Following are samples of old. After a while I got in on some fighting. I did pretty good and the guys asked me to come into the club."

WHY THEY JOINED THE GANGS:

"Most of the guys go into the clubs because their friends are in, but a lot of them are drafted. If the club thinks you can fight it makes

you join and there's nothing you can do about it. You either join or get hurt. If you join you may get hurt anyway, but you got a chance of hurting the other fellow first. Let's face it, in this town it's a case of either you or me."

"Fellows from another club threatened my mother. Later I joined the club and finally got one of those mit. They confess they live in guys. With my knife."

"I used to hang around the gang when I was twelve years old. After a while I got in on some fighting. I did pretty good and the guys asked me to come into the club."

"I always wanted to be in when I was a kid. I figured it was safer. I didn't know any better then. Most of the time I was scared."

"I joined for revenge. My

cousin was stabbed on the street by some kids from another club."

ON FIGHTING:

"The way I hear it, gangs have been fighting each other in New York for hundreds and hundreds of years. A fellow gets a kick out of fighting even if he is scared. It's a real thrill to go on a rumble and join in a burn on the other club's block."

"It's fun to hit somebody. It's fun to shoot somebody. (This from an undersize, sixteen-year-old white boy with an angel-face look and a record of having been twice committed to institutions.)

"You get plenty of excitement out of it, especially when you are younger and the fighting is not so dangerous. Later, you outgrow it and you want to quit, but you don't dare."

Says Most Members Quit When They Are 18

"There are only two ways to quit. One is to stop hanging around the gang and hope they'll leave you alone and forget you. But that's dangerous. The other is to grow up. Most kids quit at eighteen."

ON PRESTIGE:

"Let's be honest, the big reason we join the clubs is to get a reputation. Most kids want to feel big. They want to get a reputation for being rough."

"You feel a lot bigger in a club. You feel bigger still if you make a name for yourself. If you shoot a few guys you make a name for yourself."

"We have a kid named Snake in our club. Nobody ever noticed him at first, he was so

quiet. Then the fellows began to see that he was very quick in fights. He was quick and didn't say much. So we named him Snake and he got to be very well known."

"It's a good feeling to be with the gang and have them listen to you after getting shook up at home all the time."

ON SEX:

"I think the real reason fellows join the clubs is women. Shack dates. Getting high in some basement with the debs. Drinking whisky or smoking pot, playing the sounds, dancing. The main thing is shack dates."

"If you want girls you've got to get a reputation, man. Like when the club has a fight and you ain't in the fight—what chance have you got with the women? You can't open your mouth. If you do, some other guy who was big in the fight puts his hand on your mouth and says, 'Oh, man, you ain't nothing at all! Just get back!'"

"That's why I'm in jail—a woman. I wanted to get a set of threads for myself and take her out on the town. Here I am—burglary."

ON FRIENDSHIP AND PRO-

"Any guy has more friends if he joins a club. Take a guy whose mother is always telling him to do this, do that, yak-yak all the time. He gets tired of that. He wants fun. And there's no more fun than just being out with the gang, doing whatever the gang is doing."

"Sure, we have friends in the club, but the idea that we get protection is crazy. You get protection only when you're with the gang. Most of the time you're not with the guys. You don't have any protection when you're walking around the neighborhood alone."

"There's no protection at all. I wouldn't count on protection even from my own friends."

On fear:

"I was scared most of the time and I would have quit if I could have. But I didn't dare. You can't quit, it's too dangerous."

"I felt nervous all the time and some of the time I felt real scared. The thing is, you worry about being cornered—being outnumbered. I could be walking home, right on my own club

Juvenile Gangsters

Delinquency Called Contagious Disease

(The following is the concluding article in a series on teen-age gangs in New York City.)

By Robert S. Bird

N. Y. Herald Tribune News Service

NEW YORK—In its handling of juvenile delinquency and teen-age crime the public pays an enormous and unnecessary cost for its own shortsightedness.

It is miserly with funds, statesmanship and affirmative public good will where these could be applied at the sources of the trouble.

And it is complaining at having to spend millions trying to protect life and property after it is too late.

This is the burden of opinion one hears from those authorities who are working concretely with the problem youngsters—diagnosing their troubles, measuring their characters and personalities, tracing their backgrounds, talking with their families, and analyzing the results.

Dr. Francis DeBilio, director of the rehabilitation program in the Brooklyn Detention Prison for Adolescent Boys, says:

"A Frightening Treadmill"

"Delinquency is a contagious disease. Children learn by imitation. If they don't get examples from their parents, they will learn from other children. In that sense, delinquency is as contagious as smallpox."

In dealing with adolescent youngsters inside the city's penal system, where they are flowing through at the rate of more than 14,000 a year (an increase of 2000 in 1957 over 1956), the public shortsightedness is especially apparent.

"We are operating a treadmill, a frightening treadmill," says Commissioner Anna M. Kross of the department of correction. "These young offenders stream into our institutions by the thousands. They remain for a time with no adequate treatment but are subjected to the evils of

prison life. Then they are turned out into society again, not better and often worse.

Most Return to Prison

"This problem is no longer a matter of being merely humane or sympathetic to people who are caught in a cultural breakdown of our times. This has become a question of survival in a world-wide war of ideas."

New York City—especially its penal system—now is committed to a policy of salvaging those who can be saved among its adolescent offenders. But it is not putting up a fraction of the funds necessary to maintain and advance a full-scale rehabilitation program, or an after-care program, or even a research program to assay its diagnostic studies.

The figures show that most of the young offenders who populate the city's custodial institutions will return to prison.

Efforts to deter adolescent crime through strictly punitive action have failed miserably, as they have through history with criminals of all ages. Modern penology recognizes that a rehabilitation approach is the better method, and this approach was adopted in the city's penal system in 1954 by Commissioner Kross.

Budget Restrictions

The treatment therapy programs that many authorities believe could be conducted on a major scale to interrupt delinquency patterns and reduce the recidivist rate are pitifully inadequate. All attempts by Commissioner Kross to find funds and staff for therapy programs for the families of young prisoners have failed. Not even private foundations have been willing to put funds into this project.

Revolution in Treatment

Commissioner Kross, a controversial figure long in the forefront of youth rehabilitation activity, accomplished a

revolution in the penal system by changing its philosophy from a mere custodial role to one of outgoing care and help for prisoners.

She appropriated the House of Detention in Brooklyn and transformed it into an exclusively adolescent boys' prison. Then she installed in it a prisoner rehabilitation program that is one of the most advanced in the country.

But, again, there are no funds for research. Not a single research worker is available to process the thousands of diagnostic tests being made each month.

On Rikers Island, Commissioner Kross has established the New York City reformatory in renovated buildings segregated from the main penitentiary housing the adult prisoners.

The adolescents now live in dormitories instead of in the cell blocks. Moreover, she has provided in the renovated buildings a dozen or so new vocational shops to teach the young inmates a trade and an academic program to enable any of them to finish grammar school or high school and go on to college.

In the most recent high school diploma equivalency examinations conducted by the school board, 27 out of 30 inmates passed the exams and won their high school diplomas.

In the Women's House of Detention, a cruelly overcrowded institution, she has segregated all adolescent prisoners.

Some of Girls Respond

Though adolescents are a small minority of the prisoners in this institution—usually temporary inmates waiting for court disposition of their cases—these young girls have also been brought into the small-scale therapy program. Many of them have shown excellent response.

"Some of these girls," says Sidney Connell, a prison psychologist, "never in their whole lives held a conversation with a man of moral

character until they came to prison and entered this therapy program."

Education . . .

Young Delinquents Get Special Class

Offenders Up to 9 Years of Age Will Receive Help in 4 Schools

By Harriet C. Suydam

In a new move to correct juvenile delinquency in the public schools the Board of Education will open special classes in four schools for the youngest offenders, Superintendent of Schools William Jansen said yesterday.

The offenders are approximately forty children up to nine years of age who have been suspended from school since Feb. 6. The classes, for not more than ten students each, will be established within three weeks in four existing schools in each of the boroughs except Richmond.

The schools will be designated at the annual meeting of the Board of Education, May 13. *M. J. Jones*
Hope Classes Will Also Teach Board

The younger offenders, Dr. Jansen said at his weekly press conference, have "severe problems." They are emotionally disturbed and their behavior is "disruptive," he said. They should be out of their homes and possibly in custodial institutions, he said. By setting up the special classes, which will consider the children's educational and emotional needs, the Board of Education hopes to learn "something of how to help these youngsters," Dr. Jansen added.

The number of suspended pupils in all schools between the middle of January and May 2 is estimated at 1,459, Dr. Jansen said. As of May 2, 381 students were still under suspension and sixty-six were awaiting hearings.

A total of 418 have returned to schools, about 400 have been assigned to "600" or "700" schools for problem children, about fifty students have been committed to institutions and the remainder have either left school, obtained working papers,

Says Schools Near 'Normal' Conditions

Noting that 204 suspensions between March 31 and May 2 were less than for previous periods, Dr. Jansen said that the schools are approaching "a normal condition." "Normal" means, he explained, that there is always a "revolving group" of some 200 students who are on suspension throughout the school year.

The state has said that some 200 beds will be made available in state custodial institutions during the summer and it is supposed that some of the offending students will occupy them, Dr. Jansen concluded.

Police Course: Delinquency

600 Told How to Handle Youths at Recreation Areas

Gang weapons: Pictures—
Page 2

By Robert S. Bird

Because public school will soon be "out" for the kids, police school is in session for the cops.

The city is worried that a rising rate of juvenile delinquency combined with a session shortage of teen-age vacation jobs—may create new problems in policing the parks, beaches and playgrounds in the summer months.

Yesterday this reporter sat in a classroom at the Police Academy to hear what teacher had to say on this subject to a classroom of several hundred well behaved pupils. (All carrying revolvers).

Teacher was telling them how to deal not only with teen-agers with duck-tail haircuts who congregate at dances on the Mall but how to handle anyone from an alcoholic under the boardwalk to a zoophilic sex offender in the monkey house.

Here's a sample of the lore being crammed into the heads of more than 600 police officers about to begin patrol beats in the city's recreational areas:

PARK PATROL:

In searching dark places in the park at night, wait for your eyes to adjust themselves to the dark. Don't allow your body to be silhouetted by a light source. Hold your flashlight away from your body so it won't serve as a target for your torso. Look most carefully in the darkest corners, and take nothing for granted.

CONCESSIONS:

These attract kids who like to show off before an audience. Don't allow them to congregate.

THE CAROUSEL:

Music, especially martial music, often attracts and ex-

cites pedophiles, who molest children. Watch lone teen-agers or adults who habitually hang out in this children's play place.

MOONLIGHT DANCING:

Be alert for the tight-trousered teen-age boys who come to park without girls, who congregate on the fringe of the crowd, and soon reveal that they are not there for dancing. Don't let them begin distracting the crowd in an effort to create a "situation."

BASEBALL GAMES:

This same teen-age type hangs around ball games. When one of them whispers to another, "Those are a couple of nice gloves over there," play safe and translate it, "Let's steal those gloves."

AUDIENCE AREAS:

Look for teen-agers who keep moving from one seat to another, or who go around tipping over seats. They are probably looking to steal women's purses.

Watch out for lone characters who seem overly-fascinated by animals — especially monkeys — or otherwise behave in odd fashion. Sometimes they keep returning. They may be sex degenerates.

LOVERS' LANES:

These trysting places near the beaches and at the parks are favorite locations for serious crimes. They should be frequently and carefully patrolled. "Be in approaching by police car put on all lights and give a touch to the siren for the sake of common decency."

Teen-agers in general, as described by Sgt. James J. Nealis, of Headquarters Youth Squad:

"Ninety-five per cent of the youngsters will give no problem at all. The other 5 per cent will make trouble—steal, drink, get into fights, commit rape or engage in other crimes."

"This criminal element generally invades play areas in some set procedure. They are not interested in play.

They usually are dressed ornately. The conversation is a tip-off to their character.

"The important thing is never to let them start a situation. If they try to take over a section of beach, move in

and disperse them instantly. If you see them moving into an entrance area in cars, ask for their registration. Look inside the cars.

"When they are leaving, examine the cars again for radios, cameras and other stolen goods."

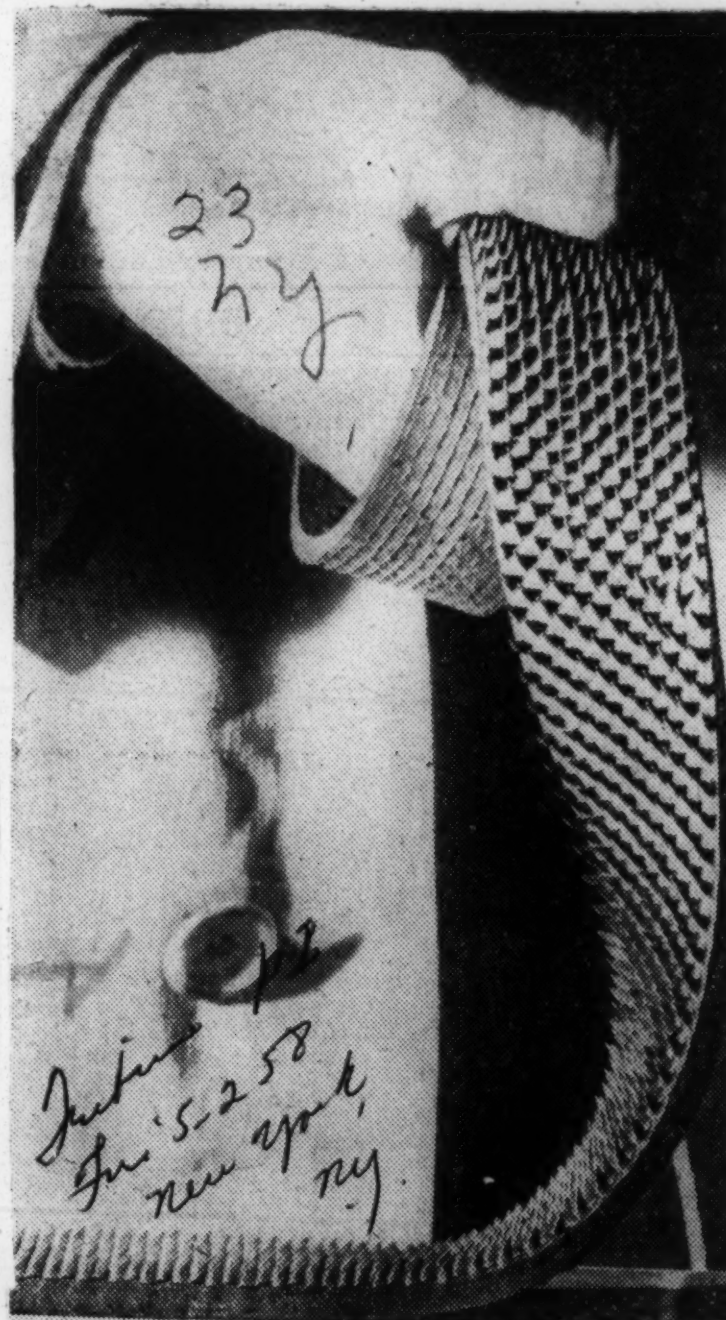
On the same subject, from Lt. Edward Shea of the Police Academy staff:

"Smugness is the most outstanding characteristic of the teen-age gangsters. Smugness is the facade they present to society. They display a complete indifference, a lack of any vital interest in anything.

"Today they are boasting that they are not afraid of the police.

"Well, I don't think that any police officer of experience is puzzled about how to handle these trouble-makers. What you do is—break them up. Keep them moving. Don't let them make contact with the public crowds."

Inspector Robert R. J. Galati, commanding the Police Academy, loaded an inch-thick sheaf of mimeographed "lesson plans" into the reporter's hands. These contained enough additional police lore to make a summer's reading. "Lost children. Lovers Under the Boardwalk." "Psychos — Handling OF." "Puller-Inners." "Thirteen Most Wanted Criminals." You name it, they've got it all doped out.



Herald Tribune photos by Ira Rosenberg

A DELINQUENT'S WEAPON — A belt with 4,500 small, razor-sharp blades seized by police during a youth gang fight in the Bronx. Believed to be part of a paper shredding machine, it was one of a number of weapons shown yesterday to police who will be assigned to park patrols this summer.



LETHAL ZIP GUN—A tiny .22-caliber zip gun compared with standard Smith & Wesson 38. Test-fired by police, it was found to be deadly and accurate at short range. It was among weapons shown to park police yesterday.

Juvenile Jungle

The violence and crime which have erupted in a few Brooklyn, N. Y., public schools have complex causes. They are unlikely to be cured by mere toughness. New York's harassed and unhappy school officials are now the recipients of a great deal of unsolicited advice. The counsel has come with the greatest vociferousness from a grand jury which, under the direction of Kings County Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz has been conducting, since early November, an investigation of "crime in and about certain public schools."

Crime there has certainly been in certain Brooklyn schools—ugly and frightening crime, culminating recently in two instances of reported rape, an assault on a teacher and the suicide of a principal of a junior high school who had been summoned before the grand jury. School officials have angrily charged—and the grand jury foreman just as angrily denied—that the junior high school principal had been threatened with indictment and prosecution by the grand jurors for failure to give adequate protection to the children of his school. Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz, with very little judiciousness, has indiscriminately denounced school officials for failing to rid the schools of "psychopaths" and "misfits" who, he says, make even the most modern school a "hell-hole."

Perhaps school officials properly ought to bear part of the blame, but very little service will be rendered by this kind of denunciation. Very little good will come from an attempt to make unhappy school authorities the peculiar scapegoats for a tragedy concerning which the whole community must share responsibility. Very little remedy will

flow from the grand jury's proposal to put policemen in the public schools. The harsh truth is that the troubled schools are in neighborhoods undergoing ethnic change where once rigid ghetto walls are being broken down to bring Negroes and Puerto Ricans and immigrant Americans into unaccustomed contact. Racial tensions have been allowed to mount dangerously and where no common purposes and loyalties—no sense of community—have been developed.

It may be that policemen are now temporarily needed to deal with this adolescent uprising which grows out of social neglect. But policemen cannot provide a real solution. This is essentially a problem for educators—and for the community in adjusting to the elimination of the residential segregation that causes many of the tensions. Here in Washington we can give fervent thanks that the problem has not developed in anything like the intensity with which it confronts New York. Nevertheless, we can salute New York in warm sympathy: our own problems arising out of the evils of a long-segregated school system are grave and troublesome enough.

Mentally Ill, Delinquent Teeners Called Neglected

By RALPH CROPPER

While Philadelphia has been spending tens of millions of dollars for new schools and hospitals over the last 10 years, the plight of the delinquent or mentally ill child has been woefully neglected, according to Dr. E. Preston Sharp, director of the Youth Study Center, a branch of the Juvenile Division of Municipal Court.

Although juvenile delinquency is increasing at an alarming pace and mental cases mounting, Dr. Sharp said Philadelphia has fewer in-training schools and centers for rehabilitation of children of these types than it had in 1947. "The city, with its ever-increasing population, has built new hospitals or greatly increased their facilities. The school board, faced with mounting increases in population, has built scores of new schools," Dr. Sharp said.

"But what has been done to increase facilities for delinquent children?" he asked.

"Nothing. And as a result, we here at the Youth Study Center are unable to fulfill the purposes and functions for which this center was constructed," he declared. "We cannot operate efficiently and as a result the Board of Judges of Municipal Court have their hands literally tied because we have failed to provide essential institutional services which they require."

Dr. Sharp said the most recent survey of the population at the 21st st. and Pennsylvania ave. center showed:

Thirty-one children awaiting placement in institutions or foster homes.

Fourteen mentally ill or retarded children awaiting transfer to institutions.

Four being held for the District Attorney's office on serious felony charges.

The four being held for the District Attorney have spent a total of 811 days in the center.

The mental cases have been confined 1667 days.

Those waiting for foster homes represented a stay of 1875 days.

"If the center was functioning in the way it should," Dr. Sharp said, "we would have been able to process 195 cases instead of these 49, with the same facilities and without any additional costs to the taxpayers."

Dr. Sharp said that construction of additional facilities at this time is "not justified." With the center functioning "as was intended we could serve 25 percent more juveniles without additional costs."

He said the average stay of a child should be cut to 20 days and added that judges of the courts and social workers all maintain that detention beyond that period "has negative effects."

"First," he said, "it is harmful to the child. They do not know when they are going to be transferred although they all know that their stay here is supposed to be temporary. Here, there is no continuing plan for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents."

"Second, the center is not equipped to treat the mentally ill or the mentally retarded child. It also is necessary for us to transfer children over 16 and under 18 years to the Philadelphia City Prison, if they are males and to the House of Detention for Women, if females. Under law, priority is reserved for those under 16."

Dr. Sharp said the center needs, in order to function properly, "sufficient services on a State level for mentally ill and mentally retarded children. We also need training schools for delinquent children."

He said that while a proposal, now before City Council, to enlarge the center is favorable, it would not solve the problem of handling mental cases arriving daily at the institution.

Dr. Sharp said if a mental institution is built, the Youth Study Center "would work with it in close cooperation." Such an institution, he added, would make possible the creation of a retraining program, needed desperately.

"Finally," he declared, "I cannot stress too strongly the over-

crowding here. Every day we have to transfer boys and girls and we hate to do it. The biggest problem in connection with the overcrowding relates to the mental cases. This overcrowding has not gotten any better since the center opened. In fact, it has gotten worse."

Court Bars School Board Drive Against Delinquency

President Judge Stauffer Oliver, of Common Pleas Court No. 7, yesterday outlawed the Board of Education's participation with the city in a joint program to combat juvenile delinquency on the ground it exceeded the scope of the school code.

The opinion crippled, temporarily at least, what had been intended as a total mobilization of all resources of the city and the school board in a war against teen-age crime.

It was indicated that the school board would appeal Judge Oliver's decision.

The suit challenging the legality of the school board's participation in the program was filed by Dr. Frederic H. Barth, board member, after the board appropriated its \$125,000 share of the initial \$250,000 cost of the project.

It also followed the appointment by Mayor Richardson Dilworth of a three-member commission, known as the Youth Conservation Commission of Philadelphia, to administer the program.

The commission members are Welfare Commissioner Randolph E. Wise; U. S. Circuit Court Judge William H. Hastie and William Goldman, school board member.

In his opinion, Judge Oliver ruled that the action of the Board of Education in entering the agreement with the city establishing the commission was

"illegal and void and no funds of the defendant school district may properly be expended

thereunder," Judge Oliver said.

Judge Oliver said preliminary objections filed by the School District were "persuasive, as it is generally acknowledged that juvenile delinquency is one of the most serious problems confronting Philadelphia today and that education, and particularly the methods and manner by which it is conducted, constitute one of our best hopes for combating such delinquency."

He added that the court recognized the desirability of every effort, but that the sole question at issue was a "legal one."

The section of the Public School Code cited by the School District to justify its right to enter into the agreement, Judge Oliver said, merely authorizes the School District to join with the city in equipping, operating and maintaining playgrounds, recreation centers, etc.

"That express authority cannot be stretched to cover the wide range of activities envisioned by the agreement before us, nor to justify the creation of a commission which shall spend moneys of the School District in an 'independent undertaking' not to be 'considered an integral part of the program... of the School District.'"

"The proposed activities of the Youth Conservation Commission, planned to curb juvenile delinquency," Judge Oliver continu-

ed, "are not within the scope of the statutory powers, duties and functions of the School District, and certainly they cannot be carried out without being subject to the provisions of the School Code."

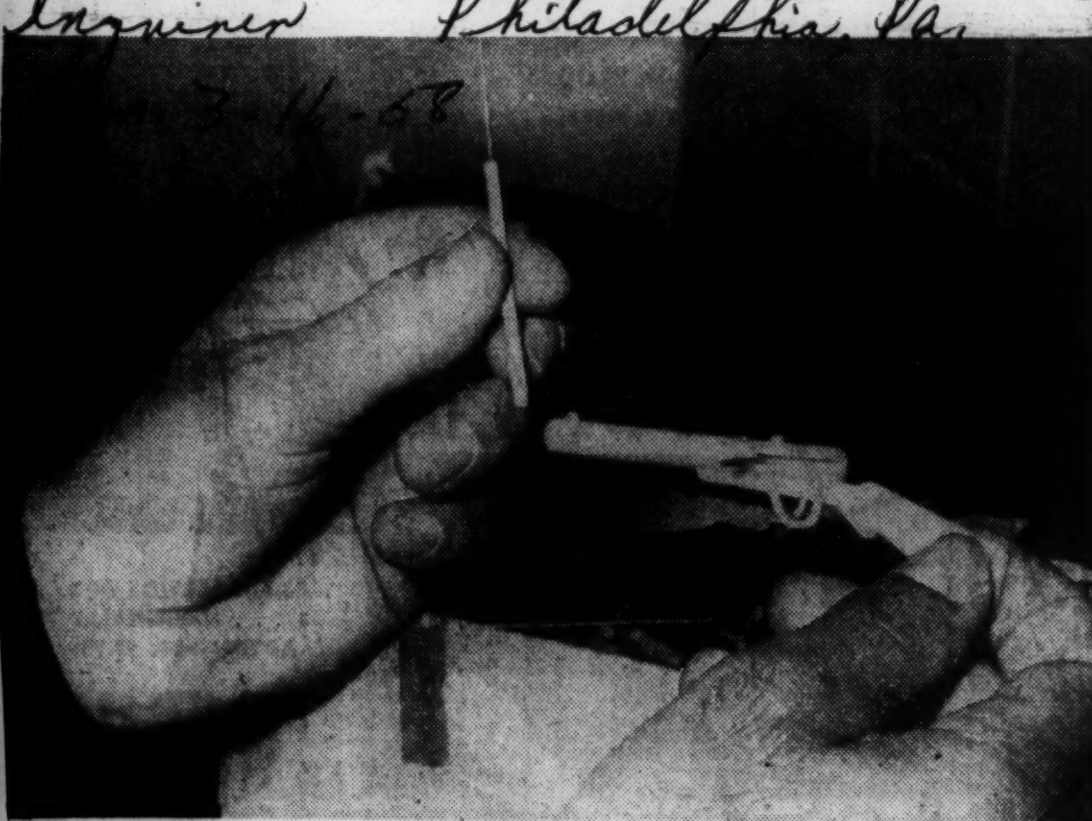
In his suit, Dr. Barth contended that the use of public school funds in the manner directed by the agreement was unlawful, unauthorized and contrary to the provisions of the School Code.

He asked that the agreement be declared "null and void" in so far as it related to the undertakings of the School District.

Judge Oliver said exceptions to the opinion could be filed and listed for immediate argument before the court en banc.



Teen-agers' latest dangerous weapon is made by placing needle in matchstick (left, above) and then shooting it (instead of rubber-tipped dart, right) from small gun (bottom). Detective John Essaf shows how students at Shoemaker Junior High School make weapons. Accused storekeeper was discharged yesterday at hearing.



'BULLET' IS ABOUT TO BE PLACED INTO PLASTIC 'REVOLVER'

New Penal Code Urged to Reduce Crime and Juvenile Delinquency

By SAUL KOHLER

Declaring that a strong house cannot be built on a weak foundation, a Philadelphia attorney and authority on sentencing yesterday urged a new State Criminal Code as a means of cutting down crime and juvenile delinquency.

Nathan Kessler, author of sentencing guides for Common Pleas judges and magistrates in Pennsylvania, estimated that the task of rewriting the existing Penal Code would take about three years of hard work by a staff of deputy attorneys general appointed specifically for the job.

Under the Administrative Code, an undertaking such as this would fall into the bailiwick of the Attorney General," Kessler said. "I do not believe a commission should be appointed for the job; it should be left to the Attorney General and reviewed by the judges, bar associations of each county and the Pennsylvania Bar Association before it is submitted to the General Assembly for consideration."

The penal code now in effect was written in 1938, and repealed the Code of 1860. But Kessler, who is joined in his views by many judges and prominent attorneys from all sections of the Commonwealth, declared:

"Our penal code is so riddled with defects that this in itself is responsible for much of the criticism in the inconsistent sentences, backlog and even the increase in crime. A basic factor in the growth of crime is the defects in the criminal law itself. Inadequate laws which contain faulty definitions, duplication of statutes and inconsistent penalties produce serious obstacles to the effective administration of criminal justice."

Here are examples of the defects as cited by Kessler:

Working as a pawnbroker without a license is punishable by \$5000 fine and/or three years in prison for the second offense; no penalty specified for subsequent offenses.

For attempting to bribe a judge, a man is liable to \$500 fine and/or a year in prison; for picketing a judge's residence or court, the penalty is \$5000 fine and/or one year in prison.

Perjury is punishable by \$3000 fine and/or seven years in prison

as a felony; bigamy, which usually involves perjury in marriage license applications, carries a maximum of \$1000 fine and/or two years in prison as a misdemeanor.

Stealing an overcoat from a hook in a restaurant makes a man liable to \$10,000 fine and/or 20 years in prison for burglary, plus \$2000 fine and/or five years in prison for larceny; stealing an overcoat from a rack in a department store could bring only a \$25-\$50 fine and/or five to 10 day in prison for shoplifting.

Kessler believes the defects, inadequacies and deficiencies in the Penal Code could be removed by a staff of experts on the criminal law under the Attorney General. He prescribed the following steps:

Obtain a complete listing of every criminal statute in Pennsylvania.

Weed out the antiquated provisions.

Rewrite the criminal laws in the light of modern times, giving simple definitions to each crime.

Examine the result for duplication and prepare repeal legislation for all old criminal laws on the books.

Enact a new Penal Code and repeal those antiquated laws which can be repealed.

Kessler pointed out that the 1957 Legislature passed a law which provided for the offense of shoplifting, which previously subjected the offender to prosecution for burglary and larceny.

"This law undoubtedly will serve as a 'welcome mat' for thieves desiring to transfer their activities to Pennsylvania," he said. "With the criminal law in

a maze of uncertainty there is no reason for wonder at the constant increase of crime in Pennsylvania. Defects in the criminal statutes are the green lights that signal an open path in the road leading to crime."

The Ford Foundation recently completed a \$425,000 study in three States and came to the conclusion that their criminal codes needed revision. Kessler contends that Pennsylvania's penal statutes are ripe for rewriting.

"I don't want a new code just for the sake of having a new code," he said. "It must clean up the inconsistencies, the backlogs, the antiquities and it must truly speed justice and deter crime."

Reduces Age Limit From 18

Virginia Bill Would Put Juveniles In Adult Courts When 16 and Over

By a Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, Jan. 10 (AP)—A bill was introduced in the House of Delegates today to require juveniles 16 years of age and older to be prosecuted as adults for criminal offenses.

The present age division between juveniles and adults for criminal responsibility in Virginia is 18 years.

The measure was sponsored by Del. Robert Whitehead of Nelson County, who admitted it would be a "hot piece of legislation."

He was right, Del. Kathryn Stone of Arlington, a leading legislator in juvenile and welfare problems, branded the proposal "drastic."

Explained Whitehead: "Young people between 16 and 18 are adults in size and action, and at the present time enjoy, to a large extent, immunity from adult responsibility."

He said his own experience, and that of judges in his home area, indicates juvenile delinquency might be curbed if the juvenile age limit were reduced by two years.

Replied Mrs. Stone: "This is a very drastic suggestion. I believe everyone interested in the youth of Virginia will be interested in opposing this legislation."

"The whole philosophy of the children's code is rehabilitation. What Mr. Whitehead is saying is children can't be rehabilitated beyond the age of 16."

Youngsters in the 16 to 18 age bracket comprise a great part of the cases which come before Juvenile Courts in the state—about 40 per cent in the city of Richmond, for example.

One implication of the proposal is a corresponding reduction in the work load of Juvenile Courts, which would be transferred to regular Criminal Courts.

Juvenile judges now have the discretion to certify juveniles to adult courts in serious criminal offenses. Under

Whitehead's proposal, all juveniles accused of criminal offenses, including traffic violations, would be prosecuted before adult courts.

In some states, the trend has been the opposite of Whitehead's proposal. In New York, the age division between juveniles and adults for criminal offenses has been moved up to age 21.

LAWYERS

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Fred D. Gray of Montgomery To Address Mass Meeting Sunday at Calvary Baptist

One of the famed bus boycott leaders of Montgomery, Alabama will be the principal speaker at a 3 p. m. mass meeting Sunday, March 23, at the Calvary Baptist church, Second and Walnut.

Atty. Fred D. Gray, 26, who served as counsel for the Montgomery protest against segregation on public vehicles which received national coverage by all communication medias, is presently representing the Tuskegee Civic asso-

ciation of War found it necessary to intervene in his behalf as the Alabama draft board attempted to change his draft status because of his stand during the famed Montgomery incidents. Unable to win in their fight all the members of the draft board resigned.

Only six months ago the outstanding lawyer was arrested at the Montgomery airport for refusing to move from the "white" side of the airport seating section. At the time of his arrest, Atty. Gray was en route to fulfill a speaking engagement in Cleveland.

To Address Youth Friday

The attorney will speak to the youth of the city at 7:30 p. m. Friday, March 22, at the Providence Nazarene church at 10th and Durland.

Sunday's program will feature the Sooner Symphonettes under the direction of Darlene McLeod, accompanied by Freddie Wray. The programs are under the sponsorship of the local branch NAACP and all are invited to attend.

ATTY. FRED D. GRAY
iation in its legal actions against the City of Tuskegee. He is being sponsored in the Sunday meeting by the local NAACP branch.

An attorney and ordained minister with a varied educational background, the young attorney attended the National Christian Institute of Nashville, Tenn., received a bachelor's degree from Alabama State college in Montgomery, and studied law at Western Reserve university in Cleveland.

He is the recipient of the Omega Phi Psi professional scholarship award and is presently a member of both the Ohio and Alabama Bar association.

Draft Board Resigns

An ordained member of the Church of Christ, and being exempted from draft, the Secretary

Another Negro Lawyer

Alabama with over a million Negro citizens has only fourteen licensed Negro lawyers. One of this number does not devote his full time to the legal profession.

Calvin C. Pryor of Montgomery was among eleven applicants who successfully completed the February state bar examinations. He becomes the fourth Negro lawyer in the State's capital city. Negro lawyers are distributed in other Alabama cities as follows: Birmingham six, Mobile two and Bessemer and Huntsville, one each.

Negro students are not seeking to take advantage of the legal training offered by the School of law of the University of Alabama. Those who use the out-of-state or Jim Crow Scholarships are not accorded the license privileges given to graduates of the state's law school. Hence the racial denial is doubled.

Alabama has too few Negro lawyers. This state is tardy in affording to the Negro group an opportunity to study law within its borders. Alabama is the worse off for this neglect.

We are glad to congratulate Mr. Pryor for his hard-earned achievement. He has come about his lawyer's license in the finest American way, competing, meriting, and measuring up. Other Negro lawyers in Alabama have helped to blaze the way and in doing so, won admiration and professional respect. That should be a challenge to Mr. Pryor.

Atty. C. C. Pryor Passes Alabama Bar Examination

daughter, Linda

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (SNS)—Atty. Calvin Caffey Pryor, who recently passed the Alabama bar examination, plans to begin the practice of law here in the very near future.

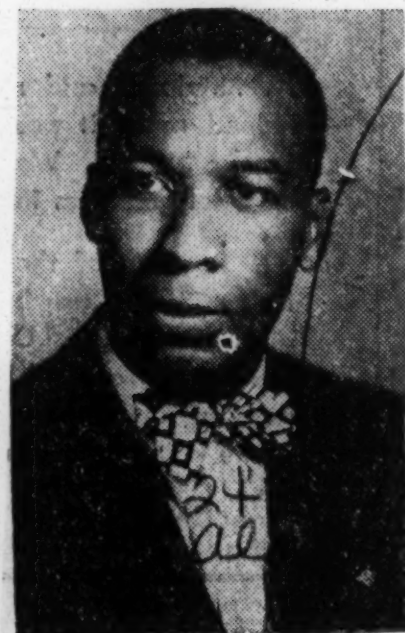
Mr. Pryor, one of the 14 Negro lawyers in Alabama and the fourth Negro lawyer in Montgomery, revealed his plans about working at his profession in an interview here.

He was graduated from Howard University School of Law in June, 1957. During his senior year at Howard Mr. Pryor was president of The Carver Graduate Council.

Product of the Montgomery public schools, he holds the Bachelor of Science degree in commerce from Alabama State college. He put in a year of graduate study at Lincoln (Missouri) University.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Pryor of Montgomery. For a number of years he was associated with his uncle, D. Caffey, in the operation of The Caffey Enterprises.

Atty. Pryor is married to the former Emily Jean Johnson of Montgomery, and is the father of a



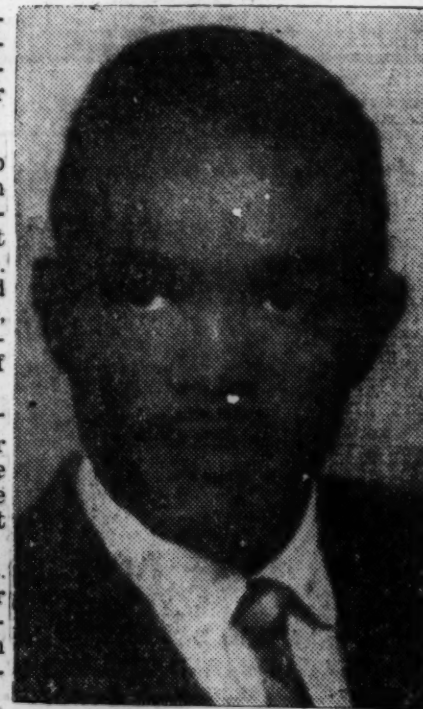
ATTY. DAVID H. HOOD, JR.

BARRISTER HONORED—Atty. David H. Hood, Jr., of Bessemer was recently awarded a Merit Citation by the Pi Lambda Sigma Honor Society for "Outstanding Services in the field of Law and Politics" during ceremonies held at Daniel Payne College.

Mr. Hood has rendered outstanding services in the field of Civil Rights and Constitutional Law throughout the state of Alabama.

The young militant attorney is general counsel for the Lincoln Industrial Insurance Company of Ensley, Ala., the Bessemer Voters League; Civic League of the Second Addition to Fairfield; the Bessemer Civic League; the Cairo Civic League; Hueytown Civic League; the Alabama Association for Human Rights and many others.

Mr. Hood is a 32nd degree mason, a shiner and a member of Alpha Phi Fraternity. His religious affiliations include his membership at the New Zion Baptist Church, Bessemer, Rev. S. H. Ravizee, pastor; and his services as general counsellor for the Bessemer Ministers Conference.



CALVIN C. PRYOR



ATTORNEY S. S. SEAY

Atty. S. S. Seay Jr., will be the guest speaker for the Men's Day Observance Sunday at the Mt. Zion A.M.E. Zion Church, the Rev. S. W. Schultz is pastor. Attorney Seay is a native Montgomerian, after finishing his stint in the Armed Services completed his law schooling at Howard University and graduated June 1957 and became a practicing attorney in Montgomery after his graduation. Admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama in September 1957. Prof. Henry A. Spears, general chairman, states, "Characteristics of Christian Manhood" will be the theme of the day's activities.

Admitted To Bar of Ontario

TORONTO, Canada — Leonard Austin Braithwaite, a graduate of Harvard University and a former member of the RCAF, was an outstanding graduate from the Osgoode Hall Law School recently. *P. 7*

Mr. Braithwaite, 34, was the only Negro graduate from a class of 201. During his senior year at Osgoode, Mr. Braithwaite served as president of the student body which is represented by the Legal and Literary Society.

IN RECOGNITION of his outstanding contributions to student affairs, Mr. Braithwaite received the "Gold Key," one of the top class awards. He was also chosen "Graduate of the Year" by his legal fraternity, Phi Delta Phi (Osgoode Inn). He was initiated into that fraternity during his first year at Osgoode.

Mr. Braithwaite, who is married, plans to study law in Toronto.



MR. AND MRS. LEONARD AUSTIN BRAITHWAITE

... he is 10,000th graduate from Osgoode Hall Law School



HUSBAND-WIFE LAWYER TEAM—Mr. and Mrs. Belford Lawson of Washington, D.C., both are attorneys. They are shown during a visit, last week, to Baltimore. Mr. Lawson is active in national politics.

Ex-Orleanian To Head Washington Bar Ass'n

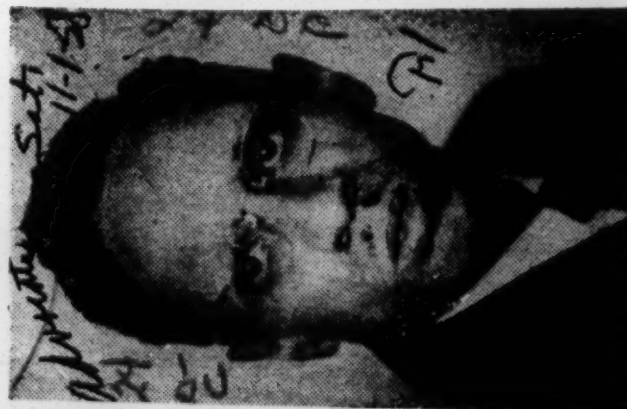
De Long Harris, prominent Washington attorney, was elected president of the Washington Bar Association late Thursday night at a meeting of the association held in the library of the Recorder of Deeds building. Roy Garryn, outgoing president, was head of the association for two years.

Mr. Harris, 38, a native of New Orleans, La., has practiced law in the District of Columbia for the past 14 years. He has appeared as counsel for defendants in a number of important Federal trials and has frequently appeared in the United States Court of Appeals. He is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.



ANNIVERSARY PLAQUE—Mrs. Wesley Williams (left), founder of the Barrister's Wives, Inc., accepts a plaque from Mrs. Richard R. Atkinson (right) as Mrs. Wilbur Sewell, president, looks on. The Wives

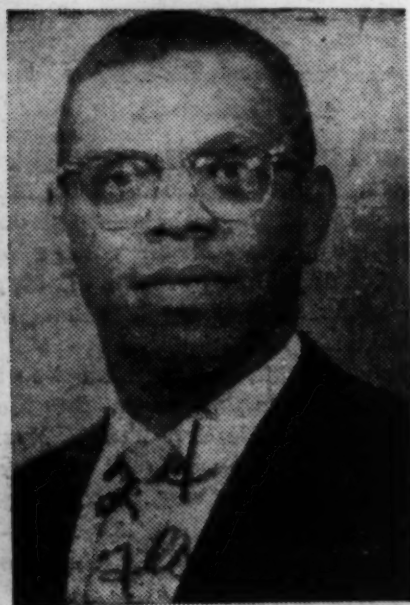
celebrated their 10th anniversary at a reception Sunday in Baldwin Hall of Howard University. Mrs. Williams was the first president of the group.



Ad. R. Garryn, who last week was admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court in Washington D. C. He was president of the Court by the president of the National Bar Assn.

LAW MEMBER

Bylander
Tallahassee, Fla. — Recently elected to membership in the American Society of International Law was

**DR. HOWARD**

24
5-29-58
Dr. William H. Howard, professor of political science at Florida A and M University, Dr. Howard instructs courses in international law and international relations and has attended The Hague Academy of International Law.

Samuel Penn Nesbitt

Minister With 2 Degrees Earns Another as Lawyer

24
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24
5-29-58
JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Already the holder of a bachelor's degree in divinity from Howard University as well as an AB in philosophy there, Samuel Penn Nesbitt of this city earned his third bachelor's degree last month when he was graduated from the College of Law of Florida A&M University.

The Rev. Mr. Nesbitt is a hard-working busy minister in the fast-growing, down-to-earth Penecostal faith, the Church of God in Christ, in which his father, the Rt. Rev. Wales R. Nesbitt Sr., is a bishop.

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5-29-58
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5-29-58
WHEN ASKED was he abandoning the ministry for law, his answer was absolutely not. He felt that the minister ought to stand for the highest morality, the highest in competence, and the highest in service. His philosophy is wrapped up in the belief that the minister who knows law can not only bring greater morality in the field of law, but also can better serve the members of his church and of his community who need legal counsel and legal protection in their daily lives.

This new legal mind is richly endowed with many talents. He is a pianist and an organist. Often he can hear a difficult number once and then play it through to the end. He is a good singer and a radio broadcaster. He has rare talent as a choral director. He can take a raw group of untrained, unheard, grassroots church members from the far corners of the state and have them singing soul-stirring numbers with considerable ease and unexpected polish in less than 40 minutes.

He can rise to vigorous and dynamic power and enthusiasm in a split second, and then lapse into apparent absenteeism, or a

sort of "disconcern," as though he were dreaming of something in the far blue yonder as he plays the organ or piano with one hand and directs the choral group with the other.

He is one of the state's good radio program-builders in the religious field. For nearly five years he has helped Bishop Nesbitt, his father, direct his weekly radio broadcast. He shares his father's religious philosophy of "Christian oneness."

THE YOUNG lawyer, though rarely gifted and standing in high esteem in the national circles of the Church of God in Christ, has no notion of trotting off to the big towns of the nation. He prefers to "nail himself down," so to speak, and do good service right in his native state. When he has passed the bar he will probably work in Jacksonville, where he has already given his talents to good, ordinary, everyday people.

"Sam" Nesbitt, as he is known to some, has a sister and two brothers. One of his brothers, the older one, Wales R. Nesbitt Jr. is also a minister, and is principal of the Duval County Vocational Evening School. He resides with his mother and father, Bishop and Mrs. W. R. Nesbitt Sr., in Jacksonville.

The young lawyer, about 32, has already done two years of service for Uncle Sam, most of which was in the European Theatre.

**SAMUEL PENN NESBITT**

... many degrees



FIFTY LAWYERS FROM FOUR STATES MEET AT NCC — DURHAM, N. C. — Shown here are some of the fifty lawyers from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia who met

during one of the yearly meetings of the Southeastern Lawyers Association at North Carolina College recently. The group included some of the nation's outstanding civil rights attorneys.

F. E. McLendon, Jr. Gets Law Degree

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—
Frederick Earl McLendon, Jr., 23,
elder son of Dr. and Mrs. F. Earl
McLendon, was awarded a Doctor
of Jurisprudence degree on June
16, 1958, by the School of Law,
Northwestern University, Chicago,
Illinois.

A graduate of Booker T. Wash-
ington High School, Frederick re-
ceived his Bachelor of Arts de-
gree from Amherst College, Am-
herst, Massachusetts, in 1955. While
at Amherst he was a member of
Phi Alpha Psi, a social undergrad-
uate fraternity.

At Northwestern, young Mr. Mc-



FREDERICK E. McLENDON, JR.
Lendon was a member of Phi
Delta Phi International Legal Fra-
ternity. He served as secretary for
the Board of Governors, 1956, and
succeeding years as chairman of
various committees for the Junior
Bar Association. At the time of
graduation he was an active stu-
dent member of the Illinois Bar
Association.

Mr. McLendon, only Negro in the
graduating class of 160 students,
plans to return to Chicago in the
near future to take the Illinois
State bar examination.

Spelman Dean's Secy. Admitted To Georgia Bar

Mrs. Isabelle Gates Webster, sec-
retary to the dean of women at
Spelman College, was admitted to
practice law in any Superior Court
in Georgia Friday after being
sworn in by Fulton Superior Court
Judge Ralph H. Phair.

A graduate of Boston University,
Mrs. Webster was one of 69 Geo-
rgians who passed bar examinations
earlier this year. One of 23
who were admitted in Fulton Coun-
ty. Another Fulton attorney will be
admitted soon, a clerk disclosed.

WILL PRACTICE HERE

Mrs. Webster said in an inter-
view following the swearing-in
ceremonies that she intended to
practice law in Atlanta. She was
graduated from the Boston Uni-
versity pre-legal curriculum and re-
ceived the law degree in August,
1955.

She and her husband, Donald
Webster, assistant to the bursar at
Morehouse College, reside at 1645
West Lake Court, N.W., with their
two children, Donald, 17 months,
and Jerry, seven months.

Atty. Webster is a native of Dur-
ham, N. C., where her father, Atty.
C. Jerry Gates, practices law.

EXAM IN FEBRUARY

She said she took the bar exam-
ination in February and was noti-
fied she had passed last Friday.
This entitles her to practice law
in Superior Courts in Georgia but
not in the Georgia Court of Ap-
peals or the State Supreme Court.
Admittance to these courts re-
quires passage of separate exami-
nations.

At Spelman, Mrs. Webster works
in the office of Miss Ruth Rush,
dean of women.

GEORGIA

Woman Passes Georgia Bar

DURHAM, N.C.—Mrs. Isabel
Gates Webster was successful in
passing the Georgia bar examina-
tion. Mrs. Webster is a grad-
uate of the Boston University
School of Law, Boston, Mass.

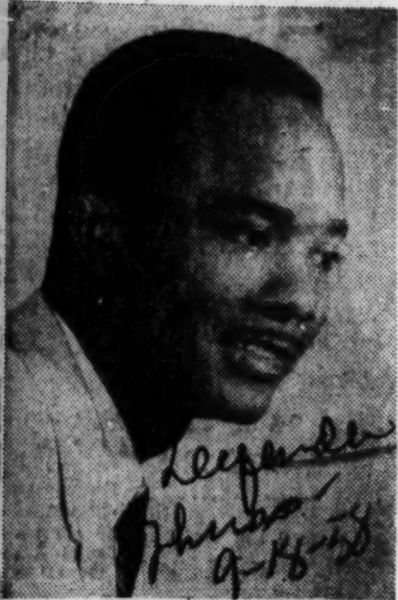
Sixty-nine applicants passed out
a total of 350, who took the ex-
amination. Mrs. Webster is the
daughter of Atty. C. J. Gates,
Durham. She will practice in
Atlanta, Ga.

Atty's Daughter Passes Georgia Bar Examination

Atlanta, Ga., June 19—Mrs. Is-
abel Webster was successful in pas-
sing the Georgia Bar to practice
law. Mrs. Webster is a graduate
of the Boston University, School
of Law, Boston, Massachusetts.

Sixty Nine applicants passed out
of a total of Three Hundred and
Fifty who took the examination.
Mrs. Webster is the daughter of
Attorney C. J. Gates, Durham,
North Carolina, and will practice
in Atlanta, Georgia.

Charles H. Anderson Admitted To The Kentucky State Bar



ATTY. ANDERSON

Charles H. Anderson is one of 58 who recently successfully

passed the Kentucky State Bar Examination and was sworn in last Friday during a special admission ceremony conducted by the Kentucky Court of Appeals in Frankfort, Ky.

Atty. Anderson is a graduate of Louisville's Central High School and Chicago's City College. He did additional work at Roosevelt University, Chicago, Ill., and received his Bachelor of Laws degree from Lincoln University, Mo.

Mr. Anderson is a member of the Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity and was secretary of the Law Student Association. He is also a member of the Zion Baptist Church, Chestnut Street Branch of the YMCA, and the NAACP. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Anderson of 3100 Grand Ave., Louisville, Ky.

Blind Lawyer Is Hero In Holdup Of Tavern

A blind attorney, quietly dining with his wife and another couple emerged as hero of a spectacular tavern hold-up Sunday.

He is Norman Robinson, 4016 South Parkway, who freed about 16 persons from a walk-in freezer in which they had been locked by a trio of bandits after they emptied the till, robbed the patrons and had fled.

The tavern, Fred's 400 Club at 100 E. 71st st., is owned by Fred Walls, former secretary to Congressman William L. Dawson.

Walls, who has broken with Dawson, is now campaign manager for Dr. T. R. M. Howard, who will challenge Dawson for his congressional seat in the forthcoming November election.

Attorney Robinson and his wife, Olivette, also blind, were having dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Arnold when the three bandits invaded the place about 10:30 p.m. Sunday.

With drawn guns, they cowed about 14 patrons, the barmaid, Gladys Singleton; Ida Martin, a waitress and Bing Joe, the Chinese cook.

Yielding to the appeals of the other robbery victims, the bandit leader made an exception of the blind couple when he ordered all the victims locked up in a walk-in refrigerator in the kitchen.

Arnold, who told the bandits he was a police officer, was slugged and imprisoned with the others.

After the bandits made their escape with an undetermined amount of cash and a woman's coat, the imprisoned victims directed Attorney Robinson to the refrigerator door by the sound of their voices and he released them.

When police arrived they surmised the bandit trio was the same who had held up taverns at 75th and State and 65th and Wentworth earlier in the evening.

Among other victims of the bandits were Mrs. Anita Stokes, and Al "Sunny" Wilson an auto salesman.

Walls were not in the establishment when the hold-up occurred.

GRAHAM PERRY
HAS RECORD AS

CIVIC LEADER

BY ROY OTTLEY
Graham T. Perry, an attorney for 30 years and a former

assistant United States attorney, is a west side civic and political leader and has contributed significantly to the development of Negro fraternal organizations.



Perry, a Republican candi

date for judge in the Municipal court in 1949, was appointed an assistant United States attorney in 1953. He was assigned to cases involving conscientious objectors.

On State Legal Staff

From 1942 to 1950 he was an assistant Illinois attorney general. He specialized in labor cases and handling the reinstatements of veterans to positions they held prior to military service.

He also helped draft a new state law for workmen's compensation, which was enacted by the legislature, and during World War II helped enforce the employment of Negroes by firms holding war contracts.

The Negro leader served on the west side draft board for 13 years. He was cited by Gov. Green and President Roosevelt for his services to the selective service system.

World War I Vet

Perry, a World War I veteran, is the grand counsel for the Negro Masons of Illinois and jurisdiction. He has served the fraternal organization nearly 25 years, and successfully represented it in litigations that threatened its existence.

Perry was born April 22, 1900, in Columbia, Tenn., one of six children. His father, George W., was a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Young Perry attended the Columbia Elementary and High schools, finishing in 1917.

He entered the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Huntsville, Ala., where he completed high school. He

thought he wanted to be a doctor and took pre-medical courses at the Chicago Medical school, but he transferred to Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., and in 1923 received a B. A. degree.

Enrolls at N. U.

Perry entered Northwestern University law school, graduating in 1926. Meantime he had worked summers as a laborer and waiter to pay his tuition and support himself.

He started his practice on the west side in 1928, and almost immediately plunged into civic activities. He served on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People legal redress committee nine years. He also was vice president of the organization, and a member of the Chicago Urban league board.

Perry, a widower, was married to the former Pearl Gantt. He has a daughter, Mrs. Shawneille Ryder, a graduate of Howard University and a director of the Goodman Memorial theatre.

The Negro lawyer is a member of the Cook County Bar and Chicago Bar associations, and a member of the Midwest Council and American Legion.

ATTY. JEAN WILLIAMS prepared her case between pills and nurses' rounds at Michael Reese hospital. Unable to appear in court because of illness, Miss Williams sent her written arguments to the

judge and state's attorney by her client, Roscoe Davis, who was facing a murder charge. She won the case for her client from her hospital bed. Davis was cleared of the charge. Defender staff photo by Lyles



ATTY. NORMAN ROBINSON

Ex Prosecutor To Open Loop Office

Joseph J. Attwell, assistant of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternal state's attorney for eight years, is nity. P. 2

opening a suite of offices 820-22 ' While in the state's attorney's
Garrick building, 64 W. Randolph office he had a paper published
st., May 1. Defender in the Northwestern university

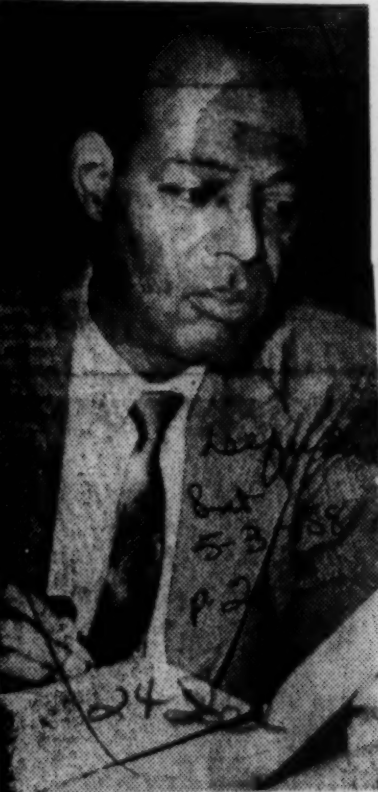
Attwell, who was born in Okla. Law Review on the confidence
homa, but was raised and educa-gam dat 5-3-58
ted in Chicago, got his bachelor's Attwel will engage in the general
and law degrees from the Univer-practice of law specializing in ap-
sity of Chicago, graduating in peal and trial work.

1934. *Chicago*. "Make sure he keeps a light foot on the accelerator, and that the firm of Ellis and Wesbrooks, he's not distracted into a collision by annoyances in the car or both of whom ~~are~~ now dead.

The noted attorney served four years in the medical corps during World War II. Upon his discharge he became associated with Rep. William L. Dawson, Judge Henry C. Ferguson, and James G. Leamon, at 180 W. Washington.

From there he went into the states attorney's office serving under John Boyle, John Gutknecht, and Benjamin Adamowski.

Attwell is president of the Chicago Icehewlers, a member of



ATTY. JOSEPH ATTWELL

Corpus Christi church, where he served a term as president of the Holy Name society; The American, Ill., Chicago and Cook Bar as

sociations. He is also a member

of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. P. 2

While in the state's attorney's office he had a paper published in the Northwestern university

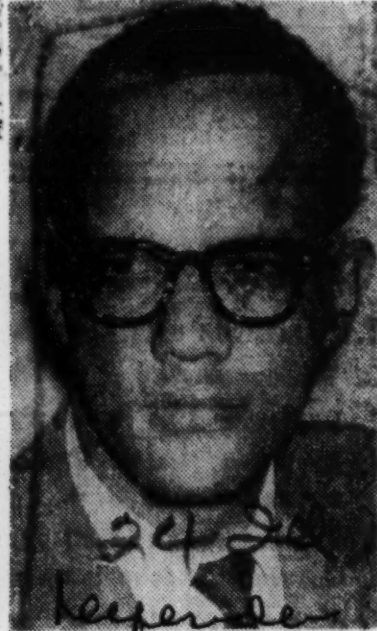
Law Review on the confidence game. 5-3-58
Attwel' will engage in the general practice of law specializing in appeal and trial work.

"Make sure he keeps a light foot on the accelerator, and that he's not distracted into a collision by annoyances in the car or angered into an accident by a family spat.

"Keep the men alive, gals — because the supply isn't keeping up with the demand."

Atty. Attwell is a widower and makes his home with his mother.

Mrs. Anna Attwell, on Ellis ave.



ERNEST LAFONTANT who graduated from John Marshall Law School Saturday, June 21) had the highest average for four years of any student in the class. He was given the juris doctorate (J. D.) degree as purchasing agent for Fuller Products. Lafontant received his master's degree from Atlanta university and his bachelor's in France. A native of Haiti, he has lived in Chicago for the past eight years and attended John Marshall in the evenings. After graduation he plans to spend two or three weeks visiting in Haiti.

Attorney Resigns Post To Become Texas Professor

CHICAGO (ANP) — Kenneth Tollett, supervisor of the Civil Process section of the Cook County Sheriff's office, Friday resigned his duties here to become an assistant professor of law at the Texas Southern University in Houston, Tex.

He turned in his credentials to Sheriff Joseph D. Lohman at a special ceremony in the sheriff's County Building office.

Tollett, 27, graduated from the University of Chicago law school in 1955. Admitted to the Illinois bar in 1955, he will receive a Master's degree in political science August 29, also from the University of Chicago.

Sheriff Lohman said, "Mr. Tollett has certainly contributed a great deal to the people of Cook County during his tenure with the sheriff's office. His technical knowledge and devotion to duty is characteristic of that level of professionalization now found in every branch of the sheriff's office."

"It is with a sense of regret that I accept his resignation."

Tollett, who has worked in the sheriff's office since 1955, lives with his wife, Jacqueline, and three-year-old daughter, Erica, at 1130 East 62nd Street, Chicago.

He will begin his teaching assignment when the autumn term begins in September.



Louisiana Weekly
FIRST OF ITS KIND - In announcing the addition of James A. Smith and Freddie B. Warren, Jr., to the Law Firm of Augustine & Collins it marked the first time in the state of Louisiana that a Negro law firm had more than three practicing attorneys. Shown above

are the members of the firm, reading from left to right: Robert Collins, L.S.U.; Smith, Loyola U.; Warren, Southern U.; and I. M. Augustine, Jr., Lincoln U., Mo. The firm's name is Augustine, Collins, Smith & Warren. (Misshore Photo).



Courier
First Gertrude M. LeMellon first woman attorney - Negro or white - in the history of Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, signs the register after being admitted to the bar. She is a graduate of Loyola University. - Potter Photo.



*The American
Baltimore*
MRS. LENA KING LEE has been admitted to the Bar Association of Baltimore City, the first woman lawyer so honored. The association recently lifted its bars against membership of women and colored attorneys. Mrs. Lee was sponsored by Walter V. Harrison, Equity Court Examiner, Judge Helen E. Brown, and Dallas F. Nicholas, attorney, in whose office she practices.

Miss M. McGowan becomes Detroit's first prosecutor

By ISAAC JONES
DETROIT (ANP) — Miss Marjorie McGowan was sworn in Friday as Detroit's first colored woman assistant prosecutor. The ceremonies were conducted in the office of Wayne County Prosecutor Samuel H. Olsen, in the presence of many officials of the prosecutor's office, Recorder's Court, Circuit Court and other officials here in the City of Detroit.

The appointment was made by Prosecutor Olsen. Miss McGowan is the daughter of Mrs. Cassie McGowan, and lives with her mother at 442 Field Avenue.

Before coming to the Prosecutor's office, Miss McGowan served as legal advisor to the Commander of the Detroit Air Procurement District, on contract matters and personal matters, and acted in the capacity of the Judge Advocate for the military personnel assigned to the Detroit Air Procurement District.

Baltimore Md.
DURING HER tenure with the Detroit Air Procurement District, she received a citation for outstanding accomplishments.

The newly appointed assistant prosecutor is a member of the Catholic Lawyers Society; the American Bar Association; the Detroit Bar Association; and many other organizations. She is a member of St. Aloysius Church.

Miss McGowan was lauded during the ceremony by Father Clement H. Kern, pastor of Most Holy Trinity Church; Hobart Taylor, head of the civil division of the prosecutor's office and others. Miss McGowan received her LL.B. from the University of Detroit in June 1953, and her LL.M. from Wayne State University in June 1955.



Assistant 'D. A.'— Recorder's Judge Elvin L. Dav- enport swears in Atty. Mar- jorie McGowan as an assistant prosecuting attorney as Wayne County Prosecutor Samuel Olsen looks on. Miss McGowan is the first Negro woman in the history of the Detroit office to be appointed to the staff.—Johnson Photo.

Miss McGowan Named Detroit's First Woman Assistant Prosecutor

By ISAAC JONES

DETROIT (ANP)—Miss Marjorie McGowan was sworn in Friday as Detroit's first Negro woman as- sistant prosecutor. The ceremonies were conducted in the office of Wayne County Prosecutor Samuel H. Olsen, in the presence of many officials of the prosecutor's office, Recorder's Court, Circuit Court and other offices in the City of De- troit.

The appointment was made by Prosecutor Olsen. Miss McGowan is the daughter of Mrs. Carrie Mc- Gowen, and lives with her mother at 442 Field Avenue.

Before coming to the Prosecu- tor's office, Miss McGowan sev- ed as legal adviser to the Com- mander of the Detroit Air Procure- ment District, on contract matters and personal matters, and acted in the capacity of the Judge Ad- vocate for the military personnel assigned to the Detroit Air Pro- curement District.



ADMITTED TO HIGH COURT — R. Jess Brown (left), attorney of Vicksburg, Mississippi, receives congratulations from William R. Thompson, Washington attorney and president of the National Bar Association as he was admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court last week. Mr. Brown, who gained national prominence when he represented Professor Crenshaw in his Mississippi integration case, was sponsored by Mr. Thompson.

Danger Of Restriction Court Authority Cited

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Adherence to the law and the inherent dangers in current attempts to restrict the authority of the Supreme Court were stressed by three national figures at Howard University in a day-long program which marked the first observance of National Law Day.

The speakers were Senator Jacob Javits (R., N. Y.); Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the NAACP's Legal Defense and Educational Fund; and Judge Scovel Richardson of the U. S. Customs Court of New York City. Mr. Marshall and Judge Richardson are both Howard law graduates.

Howard's new School of Law building was also dedicated during the program. The structure is located at the southwest corner of Sixth Street and Howard Place, northwest.

JENNER-BILL

Sen. Javits, who keynoted the day's activities, took to task the Senate Judiciary Committee for approving the Jenner-Marshall Bill earlier this week. He said the Bill would deny the Supreme Court certain appellate jurisdiction, and that he plans to introduce a constitutional amendment to assure the Court of this jurisdiction.

"Protection of the organs of the law must proceed," the Senator said. "Although many people object to some of the Court's decisions, the overwhelming majority of them will defend the Court's authority to make these decisions."

The controversial Jenner-Marshall Bill was also attacked by Mr. Marshall who spoke at the building dedicatory ceremonies. He said that the section of the Bill that would deny the Supreme Court the right to review state disbarment proceedings against lawyers is particularly dangerous.

"Lest anyone feel that we are over-apprehensive about such legislation, be it remembered that while several southern states are moving against lawyers seeking compliance with the Supreme Court's decisions on school segregation, the General Assembly of Virginia has gone so far as to order the State Bar Association to proceed against the lawyers involved in current integration litigation," the NAACP counsel added.

CONTRIBUTION TOLD

Mr. Marshall, who was graduated from Howard in 1933, also took the occasion to pay tribute to the School of Law. He said that the School can be proud of its contribution to the change in the basic approach to present-day constitutional law from the emphasis on property to the emphasis on civil liberties. He cited the late Charles Houston, former dean of the law school, as "father of civil rights law" in America, and said that the school must continue in this tradition.

"The drive toward full citizenship rights for all Americans and the protection of Negro Americans from discriminatory practices of state officials is close enough to success to bring forth the full weight of opposition from those who set themselves as segregationists," Mr. Marshall said. "Instead of delimiting or revising our work in the field of individual rights, the law school and its graduates must bend every effort to make certain that this world goes on."

N. J. Woman Law Maker Is Honored

²⁴
EAST ORANGE, N. J. — Mrs. Madaline Williams, the first Negro woman to be elected to the New Jersey State Legislature was honored at a testimonial dinner here on March

Journal & Guide
Principal speaker at the dinner which was held at the Burburhan Hotel was Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who paid tribute to Mrs. Williams' devotion to public service.

Sat. 4-19-58
THE GUEST of honor is the wife of Samuel Williams, a member of the NAACP national Board of Directors.

Among the 500 persons attending the dinner were representatives of various organizations in which Mrs. Williams has been active as well as fellow members of the Assembly, freeholders and other leading citizens of both races. A telegram of felicitation was received from Governor Robert Meyner.

Noted Wa.
MRS. WILLIAMS was presented with two plaques.

Harlem lawyers honor 4 for outstanding work

NEW YORK — A colored lawyer who won an \$80,000 award for a client, the highest amount ever won by a New York colored lawyer, was one of four lawyers honored here Friday night at the annual dinner of the Harlem Lawyers Association.

Attorney Marion O. Jones, prominent civil lawyer of 209 W. 125th St., who received the \$80,000 award for a client injured in a railroad accident in 1954, was cited for "distinguished achievement" by his fellow lawyers at the dinner affair attended by over 500 lawyers and judges.

Mr. Sinclair, in presenting the award to Mr. Jones, said his work in seeing the case through to conclusion was a significant achievement and was a significant contribution to the raising of the stature of colored lawyers in New York City.

* * *

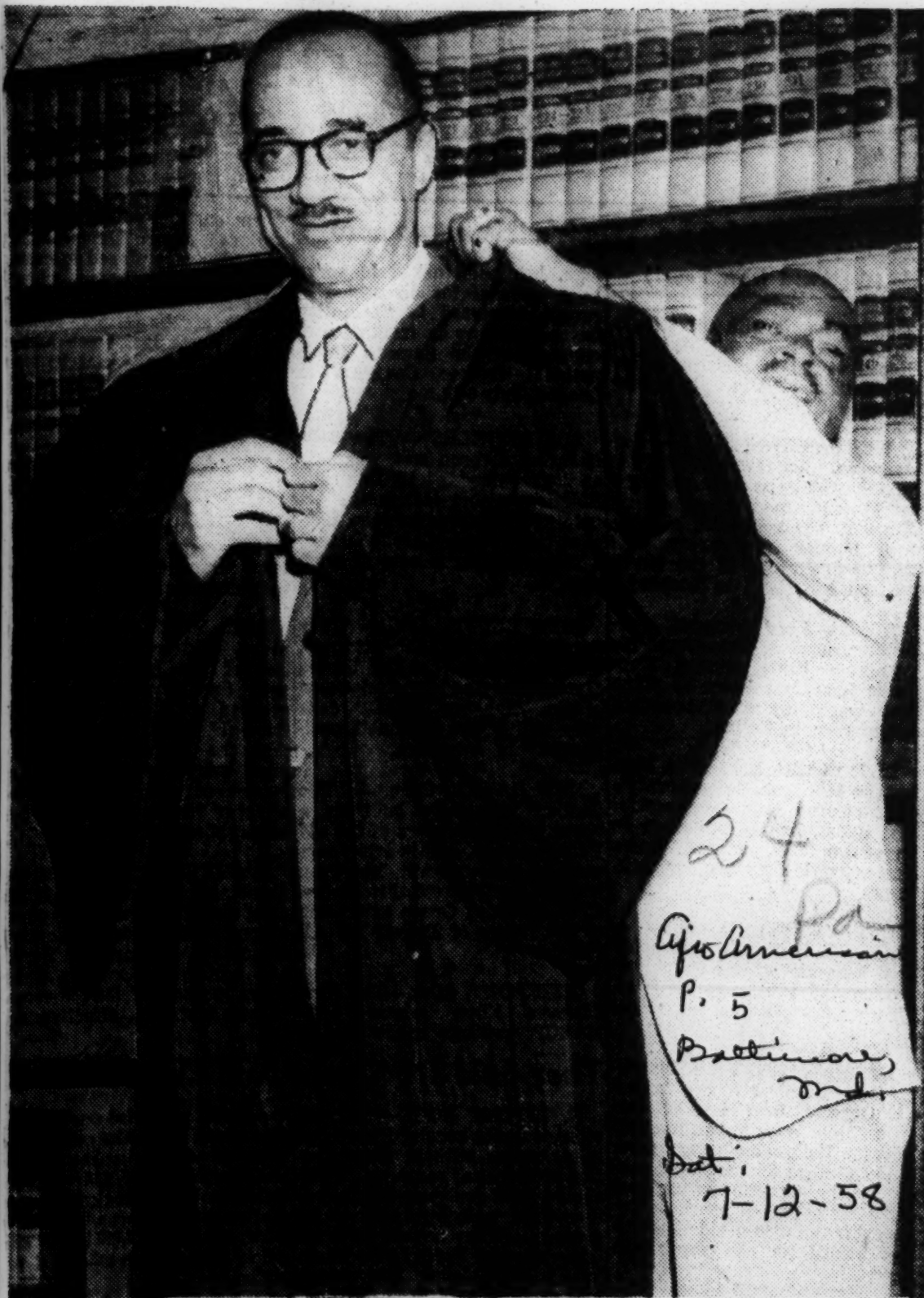
IN MOST instances, the larger damage and negligence suits in New York have been handled by midtown lawyers after being farmed out by colored lawyers.

Others who were honored at the dinner were Attorney Thomas B. Dyett, recently appointed to the character and fitness committee of the Appellate Division, for his help in sponsoring many colored lawyers to the bar;

Attorney Edward W. Jacko, for his constant fight against police brutality in New York City;

And H. Eustis Williams, as the oldest practicing colored lawyer in Harlem. Mr. Williams has been practicing regularly since 1919.

Principal speakers at the dinner were State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz and Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination.



JUDICIAL HISTORY—Judge William H. Hastie of the Third U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals of Philadelphia who served temporarily on the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington last week, marking the first time a colored jurist

occupied a seat on the appeals bench in the District. Helping to "robe" Judge Hastie is Jefferson Lewis, 58, veteran court aide, who said, "It gave me great satisfaction to assist him."



LAW EXECUTIVES—Officers of the Southeastern Lawyers Association, comprising attorneys in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, met recently at Columbia, S.C. Included were (seated): Major High, executive secretary; F. B. McKissick, president; Matthew J. Perry, vice-president; and E. H. Gadsden, vice-president, standing (left to right): vice president J. L. Lee, H. D. Beach and Thomas Wyche. Not shown are W. A. Marsh, treasurer, and Richard Erwin, recording secretary.

These Lawyers Members Of The J. C. Napier Bar Association

Globe, Nashville Tenn.
P. 5
Endorse

HARRY G. NICHOL

For July 4, 58

DISTRICT ATTORNEY GENERAL

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY, APRIL 10, 1958

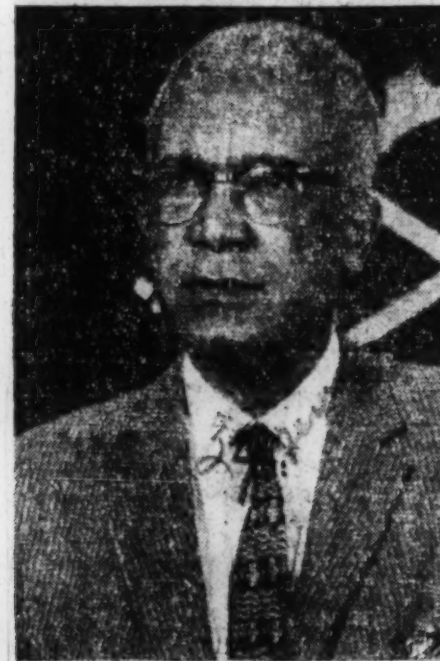
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|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| * Z. Alexander Looby | * Robert E. Lillard |
| * Coyness Ennix | * Eugene P. White |
| * R. B. J. Campbell, Sr. | * A. J. Steele |
| * Avon Williams, Jr. | * W. D. Hawkins, Jr. |
| * J. F. McClellan | * R. B. J. Campbell, Jr. |

We recommend that you cast your vote for HARRY G. NICHOL

for DISTRICT ATTORNEY GENERAL because of his distinguished record of public service, ability and experience.

Paid Political Ad.

Grandfather Gets Law Degree



DR. CRAWFORD B. LINDSAY

...father of three and holder of the B. S., M. A. and Ph.D. Degrees Dr. Crawford B. Lindsay, professor and head of Tennessee State University's department of English, has added the bachelor of law degree to his distinguished list of academic achievements.

Inspired by the Tennessee State professor's enviable record at the local Tennessee Evening Law School, Neil S. Brown, dean of the school and also Nashville attorney-at-law, commented, "Dr. Lindsay, as a man and as a student, would be a credit to any school."

Dr. Lindsay, a member of Tennessee State University's family for 12 years, has been head of the English department since 1950, when he received his law degree from Cornell University.

Aside from such scholarly attainments as having graduated cum laude from Talladega in 1927, and having received two General Education Board fellowships and the Cornell University Scholarship, Lindsay was an athlete of some distinction in his undergraduate days at Talladega.

The CHICAGO DEFENDER chose Lindsay as one of the ends on their first all-American team 1925-26, by virtue of his three years of varsity football. Birmingham hometown Lindsay is married to the former Rachel Darden of Godsboro, North Caro-

lina. All three of their children are also college graduates. Daughter Mrs Hattie L. Sneed is presently a Chicago resident and school teacher; the younger son, C. B. Lindsay, Jr., is a Nashville mail clerk; and the eldest Lindsay heir, Dr. Henry L. Lindsay, is a practicing physician in Bel-doset, Georgia.

Bennett Grad Teaching There

Pretty Virginia Lady Atty. Charms Hawaii

Special to Journal and Guide

HONOLULU —There is nothing like having a little beauty and a little brains. But a former Virginian now living here is a rare combination of a lot of both.

She is 23-year-old Barbara Crutchfield, graduate lawyer and only woman instructor in the department of economics and business at the sprawling University of Hawaii.

MISS CRUTCHFIELD teaches one section each of labor law and marketing and is the only full-time instructor of two sections of business law.

She has come a long way even in the relatively short time since she was graduated from Bennett college in Greensboro, N. C. in 1954.

Although looking like one of the prettiest co-eds on the campus, she has already managed to favorably impress her administrators and colleagues at the university with her professional ability.

TRAINED IN LAW at the State University of Iowa, Miss Crutchfield midway through her training decided upon teaching rather than working with a law firm.

"The newly graduated lawyer," she said, "is worthless until he's gained a few years experience."

THE LOVE OF books has played an important role in Miss Crutchfield's life. Back in her native Boydton, Va., she had already learned reading and writing from her mother at the age of three.

When it was time for six-

year-old Barbara to start school, perplexed school officials quickly placed her in the fourth grade.

SHE FINISHED high school at the age of 15 and graduated fourth highest in her class at Bennett at the age of 19. Last June Miss Crutchfield was graduated from law school and three weeks later was admitted to the bar in Iowa.

Miss Crutchfield wrote to San Diego State college for a teaching job, and was recommended by the college for the position at the University of Hawaii.

BUT IT HAS been Miss Crutchfield's personal philosophy that has helped in her advancement. "I've found that being a woman and a Negro is a detriment in the profession I've chosen," she said. "I've developed a sense of personal pride that keeps me from bowing to psychological pressures and from acquiring a feeling of inferiority."

HOWEVER, being a Negro is a problem to each of us who is a Negro, simply because of the segregation and prejudice that exists wherever we may go," she added.

"I've always enjoyed new and varied experiences and was thrilled with the opportunity to come to Hawaii. The wonderful climate along with the nice people make an unbeatable combination."

Miss Crutchfield said she isn't able to practice law in Hawaii yet because she hasn't completed the year's residency required prior to taking the bar here.

VIRGINIA Lady Lawyer In Hawaii



Lovely Barbara Crutchfield, 23-year-old lawyer, is the only woman instructor in the Business Department at the University of Hawaii. The former Virginian is a graduate of Bennett College and State University of Iowa.



Opens Practices

Attorney Clarence W. Newsome, above, a native of Roanoke, Va., recently entered the practice of law in Richmond, Va.

He is a graduate of Virginia Union University, received his bachelor of law degree from Howard University Law School in 1953, and in 1955, he studied at the Free University of Berlin, Germany, where he specialized in history. After his discharge from the U. S. Army in 1956, he matriculated for his master of law degree at New York University.

Mr. Newsome passed the Virginia Bar in 1957, the same year of his graduation from law school, and in 1954 he was admitted to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia and also to the Washington, D. C. bar.

Atty. Newsome is associated with the law firm of Hill, Martin and Olphin, of Richmond, and is a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.



Mrs. L. Marian Poe, Newport News lawyer, has been chosen for the coveted title, "Daughter Elk of the Year."

Mrs. Poe, who is Virginia State president of the Daughter Elks, was selected because of her many contributions to the advancement of her people. The presentation will be made on August 25 at the civil liberties meeting of the annual convention of the Elks in Washington, D. C.